DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Rain; increasing southeasterly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,631. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1900.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. TWO CENTS. Elsewhere.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

LEGISLATURE.—Assemblyman Demarest of Rockland last night introduced two bills which, if passed, practically will wipe out the charter of the Ramapo Company. Gov. Rocsevelt yesterday expressed the hope that the Fallows Charter Revision bill will be passed speedily. The Governor wants the commission to report by Dec. 1. Assemblyman Babcock has introduced a bill to tax athletic clubs conducting sparring contests 10 per cent. of the gross receipts at such contests. The Gale bill to prevent department stores from selling drugs was advanced to third reading. A radical gas reduction bill, affecting Brooklyn, will be introduced to-day in both houses.—Page 8.

CONGRESS.—The debate on the Currency bill was continued in the Senate yesterday. Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Col.,) spoke in favor of the international bimetallism clause and in condemnation of the Bryanite policy. Mr. Elkins (Rep., West Va.,) also spoke in favor of the bill, asking, however, for the elimination of the clause providing for the refunding of the National debt. Mr. Butler argued for his substitute for the bill. The business in the House was confined to the passage of a bill extending the law in reference to the shipment of bonded goods, and to private pension legislation.—Page 5.

FOREIGN.—Lord Roberts has gathered 35,000 men, with which he proposes to traverse the Free State to relieve Kimberley. The Boers have withdrawn some of their force from Magersfontein and a large commando is on the way to fortify the Zululand hills to cut off any attempted relief of Ladysmith. Frank Harris, former editor of The Saturday Review, says that the cause of successive British defeats is the fact that the British refused to learn the lessons taught them in wars with America. The plans for home defenses were yesterday discussed in both houses of Parliament. They embrace the addition of field and horse batteries, twelve infantry battalions, and seven cavalry regiments. The division of Samoa was discussed in the German Reichstag yesterday. Negroes in Martinique threaten the whites, who are fleeing for their lives. It is said the Colombian rebels are closing in on Bogota. At Berlin yesterday in the convention of agricultural interests the Agrarians demanded that steps be taken against the United States for violating the most favored nation clause.—Pages 3 and 7.

Page 1.

The parents of the late Dr. J. W. Stickler of Orange, N. J., have offered $40,000 toward the erection of a new Young Men's Christian Association building there.

Roland B. Molineux surprised the Tombs officials by his composure under conviction of murder. The lawyers expressed hopes that his case would be argued on appeal within four or five months. The prisoner's wife was prostrated.

The Executive Committee of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union adopted resolutions denouncing the "Thé Concert" to be given at Sherry's under Mrs. Langtry's management on account of the report that actresses and society women would act as barmaids. Mrs. Langtry's representative said this report was untrue.

Page 2.

The Republican State Committee will meet here Feb. 23 to fix the time and place for the State Convention.

Joshua Gregg, after his assignment on Saturday, went to the Adams House with his wife, where he was registered under an assumed name. He left there, and his friends now say they do not know where he is.

Page 3.

The conference called by the National Anti-Trust League opened yesterday at Chicago. A number of speakers discussed the so-called evil and suggested remedies.

Page 5.

The New York Presbytery by a vote of 77 to 39 decided to quash the latest proceedings against Prof. McGiffert.

Page 7.

Dr. John Russell Wilde, who escaped from a sanitarium in Astoria, was found in the workhouse. He had been committed by a Magistrate at his own request.

Page 9.

Harry Vardon, the open golf champion, won his first American match against amateurs on the Laurence Harbor links.

At the Carteret Gun Club shoot yesterday J. S. Williams and W. S. Edey won cups and George S. McAlpin, the wing shot champion, announced that he would retire on his laurels.

Page 12.

The sixteenth anniversary of the establishment of the Hebrew Technical Institute was celebrated by a reception.

Senator William A. Clark of Montana has carried out his plan for the reorganization of the United Verde Copper Company.

District Attorney Clarke of Brooklyn yesterday authorized the statement that Cecil Leslie, press agent for the Franklin Syndicate, would surrender to the authorities and give evidence for the State.

The Commissioners of Accounts made a report condemning the manner in which the books and records of the Board of Education have been kept and suggesting changes by means of which the school teachers may be paid on the first of each month.

Amusements.—Page 4.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 11.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 9.
Markets.—Page 9.
Real Estate.—Page 9.
Society.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

STICKLER MEMORIAL GIFTS.

Parents of the Late Doctor Offer $40,000 Toward a New Y. M. C. A. Building in Orange.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 12.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Stickler of this city have offered to give the Orange Young Men's Christian Association $40,000 for the erection of a new building. The offer was made to Charles T. Killborne, the President of the association, on Saturday, and will be submitted to the Board of Directors this week. President Killborne says there is no doubt that the offer will be accepted. The only condition which is attached to the offer of Mr. and Mrs. Stickler is that the association shall raise $25,000 additional. This can be done in a short time, Mr. Killborne says. For several years the present building, on Main Street, has been too small for the work of the association.

Plans were adopted a few weeks ago for the handsome memorial library building Mr. and Mrs. Stickler are to erect at Main Street and Essex Avenue at a cost of $40,000. The library building is to be a memorial to their son, Dr. J. W. Stickler, and the proposed new Young Men's Christian Association building, which will be known as Stickler Hall, is to be in the nature of another memorial to Dr. Stickler, who was the first President of the association and was the largest contributor to its work, to which he also devoted much time during his life. In his will, Dr. Stickler left $5,000 to the association.

Other charitable and religious and other institutions have been greatly enriched by the provisions of Dr. Stickler's will and by gifts from his parents since his death. The medical library of the deceased physician is to be placed in a room in the new library building for the use of medical students, and his entire laboratory apparatus has been given by his widow to the Orange Memorial Hospital. In addition to other large gifts made by Mr. and Mrs. Stickler, they last week presented $5,000 to the Orange Orphan Home as an endowment.

Finest Trains, Best Track, Fastest Time

between New York, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and St. Louis via PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Adv.

HOPES OF MOLINEUX BASED ON AN APPEAL

Coolest Convicted Murderer Ever Seen in the Tombs.

PROSPECT OF LEGAL DELAYS

Expert Carvalho Sorry He Was Not Called to the Witness Stand—Prisoner's Wife Prostrated.

The wonderful nerve that has sustained Roland B. Molineux during the many weeks of his trial and his year in prison remains with him yet, in spite of the weight of the conviction of murder in the first degree that is hanging over him. His cool, collected manner and his seeming profound belief that the Court of Appeals will reverse the verdict are matters of wonder to the attachés of the Tombs, many of whom have seen murderers under various conditions, and all of whom agree that Molineux holds the record for composure.

Whatever may be the ultimate outcome of the case, it is not likely, unless extraordinary efforts are made on the part of the counsel for the prisoner and the State, that Molineux will go to the electric chair for several years at least. George Gordon Battle said yesterday that he believed it possible to get the case on for argument before the Court of Appeals within four months, but other lawyers doubt that this can be done. Assistant District Attorney McIntyre said that he thought it would be possible to have the case put on the calendar within five months.

There are now in Sing Sing five men under sentence of death, all of whom have appeals pending. The most remarkable case of these, as showing the law's delays, is that of Fritz Meyer, who shot and killed Policeman Smith in October, 1897. District Attorney Olcott at that time said he was going to make an example of Meyer. He was arrested on Thursday, indicted on Friday, placed on trial the following Monday, and convicted two days after that. Yet he has been in prison for two years and three months, and his appeal has not yet been heard in Albany. Dr. Kennedy, who killed Dolly Reynolds in the Grand Hotel in August 1898, is also in a condemned cell, and his case has not yet been heard on appeal. Edward Weise, Joseph Mullen, and William Neufeldt are under sentence of death for more recent murders. It is considered fair to assume that every legal resource will be exhausted in Molineux's case.

OSBORNE OUT OF THE CASE.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne is through with the case for the present, and he will only come into it again should it become necessary to have a new trial. Following the usual custom of the District Attorney's office, Mr. Le Barbier will argue the case on appeal should it come up while he is still in office. Mr. Osborne was not at his office yesterday, and it was said by some of his associates that he had gone to Lakewood for a rest. A rumor was circulated yesterday to the effect that Mr. Osborne had determined soon to leave the District Attorney's office and establish himself in private practice. Those of the District Attorney's staff who were seen about the matter laughed at it and said that the rumor was entirely baseless.

Bartow S. Weeks and George Gordon Battle of counsel for Molineux said yesterday that they had the utmost confidence that the verdict against their client would be reversed on appeal. Molineux will be arraigned for sentence on Friday. Mr. Weeks will ask, before sentence is pronounced, for a new trial. That being denied, the Court will impose sentence and name the week in which the sentence shall be executed. Counsel for the defense will then file a notice of appeal, which will act as a stay of execution of the sentence. The prisoner will presumably be taken to Sing Sing Friday afternoon.

It will then be necessary for counsel to prepare and settle the case on appeal. Under the old system it was sufficient to submit a verbatim report of the testimony for approval before the case was taken to the Court of Appeals. It is now, however, necessary for the defendant's counsel to bring the testimony down to narrative form, except where there are exceptions, when questions and answers are given. The District Attorney then prepares his amendments to the report, and the two are submitted to the trial Judge for approval of the record as it has been prepared by the defense and amended by the District Attorney.

GROUNDS OF THE APPEAL.

Notice of appeal will be served upon the District Attorney, the Clerk of the Recorder's court, and the Warden of Sing Sing Prison. While no exception was taken to the Recorder's charge as a whole, counsel for the defense took exception to the refusal of the Recorder to charge certain of their requests, and these will be among the rulings which will be raised on appeal. Among the other grounds for the appeal will be the contention that the verdict was against the weight of evidence; that the introduction of evidence in the Barnet case was illegal, and that the defendant was in no way connected with the Barnet case. It will also be contended that errors were committed by the Court in the exclusion and reception of evidence and that the conduct of the District Attorney and the methods resorted to by the prosecution were illegal and unnecessary.

Mr. Weeks refused yesterday to express an opinion on the report that Manheim Brown, the sick juryman, had been forced into an agreement to convict. Mr. Weeks said that he had seen both the prisoner and Gen. Molineux during the day. Both were confident, as he was, that the Court of Appeals would reverse the decision.

Molineux rose at the usual hour yesterday morning and shortly afterward began his tour of exercise. He made his toilet with his usual care, and appeared as well groomed as if he was about to make a call. Many of the prisoners peered at him as he came out into the corridor, but he threw up his head and walked with his eyes to the front, much in the same way that he was accustomed to do when he entered the courtroom. His step was quick and elastic. He had more time for exercise than the other prisoners, the orders of Recorder Goff to this effect still being in force. It is to this daily exercise that Molineux has attributed his good health and his ability to stand the fatigue and strain of the trial. As the youthful prisoner walked his face became flushed and his eyes were bright. After his walk Molineux ate a hearty breakfast.

PRISONER'S BROTHER CALLS.

The only member of his family who visited him yesterday was Cecil, his youngest brother. The boy was subjected to the usual search in the office and then allowed to go up to the cell. It was said that he brought a letter to the condemned man from his wife, and that the reading of it affected him to an unusual degree. The greeting between the brothers was affecting. Cecil Molineux said that while all the members of the family were much shocked at the verdict, they were buoyed up by the hope and belief that the Court of Appeals would grant a new trial. Mr. Battle also called on his client in the course of the day.

Warden Hagan is among those who marvel at Molineux's composure. The usual thing after such an ordeal, he said yesterday, was for the prisoner to break down and either laugh or weep hysterically. It required weeks, and sometimes months, he said, for the prisoner to gain his composure after a conviction of murder, but Molineux, he said, was seemingly just as composed on Saturday night as he had been at any other time.

"It was when Gen. Molineux visited his son that night on an order from the Recorder," said the Warden, "that we expected he would break down. Yet he received him calmly and with evident good humor, and the General seemed the more worried of the two. We thought at first that Molineux was putting on a bold front to sustain his father, but he was just as cheerful after the old gentleman went away. He has us all guessing, and I tell you he's a marvel. In spite of his quick, nervous manner, he is more than usually phlegmatic."

A story to the effect that Molineux told Chaplain Monroe of the Tombs a week before the time for him to put in his defense that he expected to go on the stand in his own behalf is doubted by the Tombs attendants, for they say that Molineux was not the man to talk about his case to any one but his lawyers. It is known, however, that as late as the day of the close of the prosecution Mr. Weeks was talking about the line of his defense, and had not then seemingly made up his mind that he would rest the matter on the prosecution's presentation.

EXPERT CARVALHO TALKS.

It was said yesterday that Mr. Weeks came to this conclusion principally because he thought the jury would disregard the handwriting evidence. Expert Carvalho, who sat with Mr. Weeks throughout the trial, said that he was disappointed at not having been called to the stand, and his statements gave the impression that he considered the presence of an expert who was not allowed to testify, and who, the prosecution adroitly claimed, would not perjure himself by swearing for the prisoner, had not done Molineux any good.

"Mr. Osborne used me as a club," said Mr. Carvalho. "He referred to me continually, and said that if he wanted an expert he would come to me. I was really used as a weapon for the prosecution. I do not consider that there was any tangible evidence against Molineux, and I do not think that any one in the courtroom, even including Mr. Osborne, expected a conviction. I do not think that it was alone the matter of handwriting that caused the jury to come to its conclusion. The Barnet case was the cornerstone upon which that verdict was based."

Mr. Carvalho said that he had long ago said that the hand which wrote the Barnet and Cornish letters also wrote the poison address, and he still maintained that. But, he said, these writings had no connection with the conceded writing of Molineux and were entirely dissimilar. The same, he said, was true of Cornish's writing. Mr. Carvalho said that he had been summoned before the July Grand Jury in the case of the people against "John Doe." He had never been subpoenaed in a case against Molineux. When he was called he swore that in his opinion the writer of the Cornish and Barnet letters and the poison address were one, but he was never asked regarding the alleged similarity between the disputed writings and the conceded writings of the defendant.

The jurors still maintain reticence regarding their work in the jury room, although it is generally believed that Manheim Brown, who was suffering greatly on Saturday, was the last man to hold out.

MRS. MOLINEUX PROSTRATED.

Mrs. Roland B. Molineux is prostrated with grief at the Molineux home, 117 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn. Dr. Tuthill, the family physician of the Molineuxs, paid her several visits yesterday. Mrs. Molineux, he said, was suffering from nervous prostration. A trained nurse has been called to attend her. For one of her years the prisoner's mother bears up well under the shock, but it is feared that she too will succumb and be forced to take to her bed.

There is the deepest sympathy on all sides for the Molineux family, and many persons have called at the house through a sincere desire to express sympathy and offer words of encouragement. Only old and intimate friends are admitted. Leslie Molineux, the General's oldest son, who is employed by the Lehigh Valley Railroad at Metuchen, N. J., has taken up his residence for the present at his father's house. He was seen yesterday afternoon and asked if the family had any statement to make.

"No," he said; "we have nothing to say, except that we all are firmly convinced of Roland's innocence, and believe that all will be well in the end. Of course, we did not see how there could be anything else than an acquittal, and the shock is naturally a heavy one to us all. My mother and sister-in-law are naturally the ones upon whom it has fallen heaviest."

The front blinds of all the windows in the Molineux house were drawn on Sunday. Yesterday, however, the blinds of the room on the first floor were up. In one window sits a jar of blooming flowers daintily framed by the curtains behind. In the room above the shutters are closed, for it is in this room that Mrs. Roland Molineux lies ill.

JUROR BROWN SERIOUSLY ILL.

His Physician Says He Is in a State of Collapse.

Since the termination of the Molineux trial Manheim Brown, who was Juror No. 10, has been confined to his home, 219 West Forty-fourth Street. His illness is said to be serious. At the house last night all inquirers were told to see Dr. Tynberg, Mr. Brown's physician.

Dr. Tynberg at 1 o'clock this morning said that his patient was in a state of collapse. "I can only describe his condition," he said, "as half-serious."

"Do you think Mr. Brown is going to die?" the physician was asked.

"I refuse to say further," the physician replied.

COL. BRYAN STARTS SOUTH.

Will Make a Ten-Day Tour and Then Rejoin His Family in Texas.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Col. Bryan left Washington last night, on his way South. He was not called upon while here to participate in any public dinner or celebration, but he was kept busy with consultations. At dinner he had with him the Populist Senator, Allen of Nebraska, and afterward he consulted with Butler, the Populist Senator from North Carolina. The next visitor was Senator J. K. Jones of Arkansas, who heard from Mr. Bryan a story of the profound awakening of Democrats discovered by Mr. Bryan in his recent tour. It was his opinion that the Democracy is greatly aroused in the East, and that the outlook there for party success is most gratifying.

His programme has been made out and was begun to-day at Richmond. After speaking in Virginia's capital he will go to Raleigh, N. C., for a speech Tuesday evening. From there he will go to Brookville, Fla., where he will rest for several days at the home of his cousin, Sherman Jennings. He will resume his speechmaking tour at Tampa, Fla., on the evening of Feb. 20. The following evening he will speak at Jacksonville. On the 22d he will deliver an address at Columbus, Ga., and will close his tour of the Southeast with a speech at Atlanta on the evening of the 23d. Then he will start West to rejoin his family at Austin, Texas, and may make speeches at two or three places en route.

MR. BRYAN IN RICHMOND.

Addresses Members of the Legislature and Holds Two Receptions.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 12.—Escorted by a joint committee from the Virginia Legislature, Col. W. J. Bryan arrived here this morning. During the afternoon he made an address at the Academy of Music, which was crowded. The address was directed mainly to the members of the Legislature, at whose invitation Mr. Bryan visited the city.

Mr. Bryan discussed the income tax, trust, currency, and Philippine questions along the lines of previous speeches. In the evening J. Taylor Eilyson entertained Mr. Bryan at dinner after a private reception was held. Later a public reception was held at the Jefferson Hotel.

MICHIGAN TELEPHONE STOCK.

Company Votes to Increase Its Capital from $2,500,000 to $10,000,000.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 12.—The Michigan (Bell) Telephone Company, which recently absorbed various independent companies in this State, voted unanimously to-day to increase its capital stock from $2,500,000 to $10,000,000. More than two-thirds of the stock was represented.

Michigan Company stock will be exchanged, where desired, for new State Company shares at par, and for Detroit Telephone stock at 50 cents on the dollar.

THE EDINBURGH AGROUND

Life Savers Take Off the Crew by Life Lines.

It Was Impossible to Launch the Surf Boats—Position of the Vessel on the Jersey Coast.

The British ship County of Edinburgh went ashore at about 10 o'clock last night close to Manasquan Life Saving Station, on the Jersey coast, near Point Pleasant.

The Edinburgh sailed from Cape Town on Dec. 23 last for New York in command of Capt. I. Webster.

There was a dense fog and a pouring rain at the time the schooner struck, and the wind was blowing strongly from the southeast. The vessel drove on hard and fast and well in toward the beach, where the water sweeps in and out of the inlet.

There is a high sea on, and as soon as the schooner grounded it was deemed best by the life savers of the station at Manasquan to take off the men.

Word was sent to the crew of the station at Point Pleasant and they hurried to the aid of the men at the Manasquan station.

The schooner's signals could be plainly seen, and the men at once set about sending out the lifeline. It was utterly impossible to launch the surfboat.

The line was gotten out easily, despite the wind, and the crew rigged it promptly and quickly, as is usually the case with English boats.

The whip line and buoy were at once rigged and the anchor buried. The ship lies almost head on, but is making way before the seas under her stern and is breaching toward the beach, and within a few hours will lie with her beam to the beach and the bow pointing south.

She rolls and pitches badly, and this has made the work of getting off the crew a slow one. The first man in the buoy was the cook of the schooner.

Great care had to be exercised in landing him owing to the continued pitching and rolling of the masthead, which threatened to drown him in the surf or kill him by throwing him upon the bare sand.

The second man was taken off more easily, as the schooner had worked about so that her head pointed more southerly and she did not pitch so sharply, although there was a continued roll, which will break her up if it continues through until morning.

The County of Edinburg is of 2,078 tons burden, and is owned by R. J. Craig. She was built in Glasgow in 1888.

LI HUNG CHANG ON A TOUR.

Charters Palatial Steamer for Imperial Revenue Mission.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Feb. 12.—The steamer City of Dublin brings news that Special Commissioner Li Hung Chang last month chartered the palatial steamer Psin Yu to convey him from Tientsin to Shanghai and Hongkong, where he goes to devise means for increasing imperial revenues. He will travel in royal splendor with a big retinue of assistants and servants. From Shanghai he will visit his home at Anhui.

It was originally believed Li would not start on a long journey before Spring, but the Empress desired him to go at once, particularly as he succeeds Viceroy Tan as Governor of Kwang Tung and Kwang Si proyinces. The native officials everywhere are spending lavish sums to provide for his entertainment. The deposed Viceroy, Tan, whose downfall followed the French victory at Kuang Chouwan Bay, is trying to escape from going to Peking. He wishes to return home to Hunan and die in peace.

Empress Dowager Issues an Edict.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Feb. 12.—The Empress Dowager has issued an edict declaring she has just learned for the first time that deep-seated dissatisfaction exists throughout China regarding her recent policy of transferring all civil and military power to men of Manchu descent. She has summoned Viceroy Liu of Nanking, the most prominent official of Chinese descent in the empire, to Peking to tell her how matters actually stand. If she finds dissatisfaction exists as stated, she proposes keeping Liu in the north as generalissimo of the field forces about Peking. The Empress denies that she favors Manchus to the detriment of Chinese.

HANNA WANTS AN ELEVATOR.

Finds It Hard to Climb the White House Stairs.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—There is a private elevator at the White House, not available for the run of visitors, whether they be lame or sound. Now and then a visitor on business or to "pay respects" needs all the modern improvements to enable him to rise from the ground floor to the upper story.

Senator Hanna, who is a frequent visitor, expressed his feelings this afternoon, as he entered the corridor and looked at the long stairway: "I wish somebody would start a subscription for an elevator here," said he, as he climbed up the long steps leading to the Executive offices, his rheumatism making the ascent laborious.

"Count me in on the same thing," said Senator Scott of West Virginia, who is limping from a recent operation, and who was walking down the steps.

"I've always thought there should be an elevator here."

Senator Hanna remarked that he would put his name to a subscription list for an elevator or would vote for an appropriation for one.

Indo-Siamese Boundary Settled.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Feb. 12.—The long-standing boundary dispute between Great Britain and Siam has been settled by Mr. De Greville, the British Minister at Bangkok. The trouble arose over the frontier between Perak and Roman, an alleged Siamese tributary north of Perak. The disputed territory has been annexed to British India, leaving the mountain chain as the boundary line between the two countries.

North German Lloyd Buys New Line.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Feb. 12.—The Scottish Oriental Steamship Company, operating between Hongkong and England, has been sold at Hongkong to the North German Lloyd Company for $4,500,000. The steamers are to be registered under the German flag. The purchasing company is preparing to extend its service from Oriental ports to Puget Sound or California.

21 Hours and 30 Minutes to Cincinnati via Pennsylvania Railroad.

Over an hour shorter than via any other route—Adv.

WOMEN DENOUNCE THE LANGTRY "THÉ CONCERT"

Christian Temperance Union Calls for Police Interference.

OPPOSES THE BARMAID IDEA

Representative of the Actress Says It Is Not Intended that Drinks Shall Be Served by Women.

The "Thé Concert" to be given this afternoon at Sherry's by Mrs. Langtry, or, as she prefers to be called in connection with social and philanthropic functions, Mrs. Hugo De Bathe, received the attention of the Executive Committee of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union at a meeting held yesterday afternoon at the Institute for the Blind, at Ninth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. So indignant did the members become over the published statements that actresses and prominent society women were to serve drinks at the "American bar" that they not only passed resolutions condemning the whole affair, but determined to send a committee to wait on Chief of Police Devery to call attention to the proposed violation of the State law relating to barmaids and to ask him to stop the "concert" if the law was violated.

The "Thé Concert" has been largely advertised, and is for the benefit of the American hospital ship Maine in South African waters. It has been reported that not only prominent actresses, but such society leaders as Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Ogden Mills, and Mrs. Edmund Baylies would serve the seductive cocktail and gin-fizz to all who cared to imbibe, and that other actresses and society women would act in the capacity of barmaids on the most approved English plan.

The meeting of the Executive Committee of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was called to consider Mrs. De Bathe's project. Frances A. Westerfield presided, and a representative from every branch in the country was present. Mrs. Westerfield said that she had learned from reliable sources that liquors were to be sold and that young women representative of the best families would act as barmaids, and in that capacity urge the men and women present to drink freely. Mrs. Westerfield arraigned Mrs. Langtry for proposing such a thing and her aides for assisting in it.

She said that the spectacle would be degrading, would be a blot on the reputation of the women of this city, and that moreover it would be a violation of the State laws forbidding the employment of barmaids.

She said that she favored asking the police to interfere, and that the matter would be further taken up at the meeting of the State and National Women's Christian Temperance Unions, which will meet this afternoon in the Broadway Tabernacle. It seemed almost beyond belief, Mrs. Westerfield said, that women should allow their daughters to take a hand in such an affair, but it seemed to be as true as it was deplorable. She insisted that it must be stopped. The following resolutions were then unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we have heard with deep regret of the proposed entertainment to be held at Sherry's on Feb. 13, for which Mrs. Langtry has been selling tickets and otherwise promoting in the name of and under the guise of charity.

Resolved, That the proposed sale of liquor by young ladies at this entertainment will be a direct violation of the State law against barmaids, a menace to the morals of any young lady so engaged in selling liquor, a temptation to men both young and old to drink, a blot upon the fair name of New York women, and a shadow upon the sweet word charity.

Resolved, That this Executive Committee utter its protest against such lawbreaking and heart-breaking business, and that a committee be sent to confer with Chief Devery concerning the law.

There was considerable excitement last night among Mrs. Langtry's representatives at the Garden Theatre, when the action of the committee was made known. Mrs. Langtry talked through Frank Mahler, the Business Manager of the theatre, who is also Treasurer of the concert. He said that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union should have informed itself of the facts before it undertook to pass any such resolutions or to make any such sweeping assertions.

"Their action is due to their ignorance of the whole affair," said Mr. Mahler. "There is to be what is called a 'American bar,' in imitation of the ones in England, and drinks are to be sold to whomsoever will buy them, but the women are to have nothing to do with either the mixing or serving of the liquors, their province being entirely to serve tea and cakes. It had never been intended that the women were to serve drinks. In spite of anything that may have been said to the contrary."

"The Earl of Yarmouth is in charge of the bar, so-called, and assisting him will be such well-known actors as William Gillette, William Revelle, Jameson Lee Finney, Nat C. Goodwin, Harry Woodruff, George Grossmith, Lawrence Grossmith, Arthur Seymour, Leslie Kenyon, William Courtney, and George Howard. The ladies who will pour tea and serve it include Mrs. Langtry and the ladies of her company, Mrs. Noney Terry, her secretary; Edna May, May Robson, Hilda Spong Anna Held, Blanche Burton, Lillian Thurgate, Blanche Bates, Minnie Dupree, Ysobel Haskins, Maxine Elliott, and Mrs. Maurice Grau.

"I think it is discreditable, to say the least, that any body of women should refer to this matter as being given 'under the guise of charity.' They know that it is a charity, and a great charity, and their other assertions are in line with this one. I don't think that any sensible persons will pay any attention to what they have said, and I am sure that we do not care. There will be drinks sold, to be sure. They are sold in Sherry's in all shapes and in large quantities, and yet that is never the subject of resolutions. The drinks will be made by Sherry's bartenders in quantities and sent up for use by us. They will be served by the men I have named, and my only hope is that many of them will be sold."

Chief Devery said last night that he had not yet received a visit from any committee representing the Women's Christian Temperance Union. "I have not even heard what Mrs. Langtry purposes doing," said the Chief, "but if a committee representing such a body calls on me it will receive every consideration. If Mrs. Langtry or any one else violates the law, I will give the matter immediate attention. That is all there is to say at present."

COTTON GOES UP $1 A BALE.

The Price Rises Steadily and Quickly in New Orleans.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 12.—It did not take long this morning to run the price of cotton, middling spot, up a dollar a bale after the brokers got lined up on 'Change. Cotton opened this morning in Liverpool 3-32d higher on spots and 6-64d higher on delivery, than Saturday's closing. Spots soon went to 11-64d. higher on the English market. This caused a sensation when flashed over the cable to the Cotton Exchange here.

Cotton opened locally at from 14 to 19 points higher this morning for spots middling. Eight-cent cotton is no longer a novelty in New Orleans, and the question now is just how high it will go above 8 cents. It was dangerously near the 8½ mark long before noon to-day, and still held steadily.

Rumored Nicaragua Canal Protest.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The Berlin correspondent of The Standard says: "According to a dispatch from Brussels, Belgium and France intend to protest against any treaty which would completely hand over the Nicaragua Canal to the United States alone, as their treaties with Nicaragua stipulate that they shall share in the control of all waterways connecting the oceans."

QUAY NOT A CANDIDATE.

Will Not Ask to be Returned to the Senate—Chris Magee of Pittsburg in the Race.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.—Ex-Senator Quay will not be a candidate before the next General Assembly for re-election to the United States Senate. His place will be taken by some candidate who will have the support of both factions of the Republican Party.

This determination on the part of Quay is not of hasty conception. It was an open secret that two years ago he had planned to retire from the field of active politics. Such a course was contrary to the wishes of those about him, and the bitter fight threatened against Quay, should he enter the arena as a candidate, was used as a powerful lever to force him into the contest. He became a candidate under protest, and with a full realization of the chances of defeat that confronted him.

In the contest that ensued, Quay was frequently on the verge of withdrawing in the interest of a compromise candidate, but was deterred by the men who surrounded him. Now he has determined finally that he will not again be a candidate. He has communicated his intentions to many of those in his confidence, and makes no secret of his desire to enter upon private life.

Chris Magee, the Pittsburg leader, is, it is declared, the logical candidate to succeed Quay.

MR. ADAMS FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Ex-Congressman Put Forward as the Candidate of the Marquette Club of Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—Ex-Congressman George E. Adams of Chicago was to-night enthusiastically named as the candidate of the Marquette Club for Vice President of the United States on the Republican ticket.

When Mr. McKinley was a Congressman and a guest of the club he was proposed for President at one of the annual banquets.

RADICAL GAS BILL.

New Measure Making Price in Brooklyn 75 Cents and Subjecting Companies to Strict Supervision.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—The most radical gas-reduction-of-price bill that has yet been put in the Legislature will be introduced to-morrow by Senator Coffey in the Senate and Assemblyman Cain in the House. It applies only to Brooklyn Borough, and makes the price 75 cents per thousand cubic feet.

It further authorizes the Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies in the City of New York to investigate and supervise the methods, appliances, and plant of any corporation engaged in the supplying of illuminating gas, and to inspect and ascertain the accuracy of all gas meters. He shall have the power in any investigation instituted by him to issue subpoenas, to summon witnesses, and to compel the production of books and papers.

According to the act, it shall be the duty of the Board of Public Improvements to enact all ordinances that may be required or recommended by the Commissioner of Public Buildings.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER'S GIFT.

Chicago University, It Is Said, Has Met His Terms, and Will Secure the Promised $2,000,000.

At a dinner to be given at the Hotel Manhattan next month John D. Rockefeller will have an opportunity to announce another gift of $2,000,000 to Chicago University. His previous donations have amounted to $7,000,000.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Alumni of Chicago University was held at the Manhattan yesterday, John Jay Gorham presiding. After the session it was announced that a dinner would be given next month, but that the exact date had not been selected, because it was desired to hold it at a time when it would be convenient for Mr. Rockefeller and William R. Harper, President of the university, to attend.

One of the men at yesterday's meeting, who declined to permit the use of his name, said to a TIMES reporter:

"Four years ago John D. Rockefeller promised to give dollar for dollar up to $2,000,000 for every contribution secured for the university prior to Jan. 1, 1900. Up to that time $1,685,000 was collected from outside sources, and on the assurance of Mr. Harper that he could get the additional $300,000, Mr. Rockefeller extended the time until April 1, 1900. I do not know of my own knowledge that the extra $315,000 has been obtained, but my information induces me to believe that it has either been paid in or pledged."

It was stated at Mr. Rockefeller's home, 4 West Fifty-fourth Street, last night that he was out of town. When a TIMES reporter inquired where a telegram would reach him, the answer was:

"Mr. Rockefeller is out of the city. He was not well when he went away, and we do not want him disturbed."

MRS. LELAND STANFORD HERE.

To Award Contracts for the Memorial Chapel at Stanford University.

Mrs. Jane Lathrop Stanford, widow of Senator Leland Stanford of California, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Her presence in the city has to do with disposing of valuable stocks and to award contracts for the completion of the memorial chapel at Stanford University. Mrs. Stanford's purpose to dispose of her entire estate for the benefit of the university has long been known.

Mrs. Stanford is a direct descendant of the Rev. John Lathrop, the first clergyman at Scituate, Mass., who accepted that pastorate in 1632.

A JOKE ON ADMIRAL WATSON.

Cablegram Signed "Long" Fools the Naval Commander.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—An anxious father has played an unintentional joke on Admiral Watson and the Navy Department. He is Samuel F. Long of Hartsville, Penn., whose son, S. F. Long, Jr., is a yeoman in the navy, and was reported hurt in an accident on the Wheeling at Hongkong two weeks ago. The Navy Department has not made very pressing inquiries as to the sailor's condition, and was therefore astonished to receive the following cable message from Admiral Watson:

"Long of Wheeling seriously burned about face and hands; doing well."

It appears that the anxious father cabled the Admiral for particulars on hearing of his son's injury, and to save cable tolls signed his message "Long." The Admiral thought it was from the Secretary of the Navy, and hastened to ascertain the sailor's condition and telegraph the news to Washington at Government expense.

Bethlehem Plant for H. C. Frick?

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—Representatives of H. C. Frick of Pittsburg who are in the city gave it out this evening that Frick and his associates had acquired the Bethlehem Iron Works. This plant is now one of the biggest producers in this country of steel plate for the Government. Some years ago the Carnegie interests obtained a large control of the works, and it is said that Mr. Frick now holds this stock.

Another Savings Bank Amendment.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—Assemblyman Tripp has introduced a bill authorizing savings banks to invest in Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad mortgage bonds.

No Extra Charge.

On the Lake Shore Limited for Cleveland or Toledo. Every day, quick time, perfect track, superb service, via New York Central.—Adv.

REPUBLICAN CLUB DINNER

Lincoln Anniversary Celebration Held at Delmonico's.

PROSE AND VERSE TRIBUTES

Speeches by Congressman Cousins, Mr. Griggs, and Rabbi Schulman, and a Poem by Prof. Markham.

The Republican Club of the City of New York observed the anniversary of Lincoln's birth last night by giving a dinner at Delmonico's. Senator Chauncey M. Depew, the President of the club, presided, and at the guest table were Attorney General Griggs, Congressman Robert G. Cousins of Iowa, Justices Goodrich and Rumsey, ex-Surrogate Varnum, Gen. Samuel Thomas, Gen. Anson G. McCook, the Rev. M. D. Babcock, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church; Rabbi Samuel Schulman, the Rev. Howard Duffield, Prof. Edwin Markham, the author of "The Man with the Hoe"; L. E. Chittenden, George W. Wilson, H. P. Moorhouse, and Gov. Lounsbury of Connecticut. A number of women, the wives and daughters of members of the club, partook of a dinner in the ladies' banquet hall, and during the speechmaking occupied seats in the gallery.

Senator Depew, in opening the speechmaking, declared that the nineteenth century was essentially a century of political, moral, religious, and commercial emancipation. Speaking of the influence which Lincoln had exerted on the development of the thought of the century, Mr. Depew said that the student of the teachings of the martyr President would find instructive lessons applicable to present conditions in the State of Kentucky. He sketched the trend of affairs in that State, which led up to the assassination of Senator Goebel, which, he said, had filled the country with horror, and declared that that event would probably have a great influence in the coming Presidential campaign.

In this connection, Senator Depew said: "The distinguished man, who will probably be

Forevermore he burned to do his deed
With the fine stroke and gesture of a King.
He built the rail pile as he built the State,
Pouring his splendid strength through every blow,
The conscience of him testing every stroke,
To make his deed the measure of a man.

So came the Captain with the mighty heart;
And when the step of earthquake shook the house,
Wrenching the rafters from their ancient hold,
He held the ridgepole up and spiked again
The rafters of the Home. He held his place—
Held the long purpose like a growing tree—
Held on through blame and faltered not at praise.
And when he fell in whirlwind, he went down
As when a kingly cedar green with boughs
Goes down with a great shout upon the hills.

RABBI SCHULMAN'S ADDRESS.

"Political Conscience" was the topic assigned to Rabbi Samuel Schulman. "All pure and broad-minded patriots," he said, "must congratulate the Republican Party that by the dispensation of Providence there stood at its cradle he who has now become an object of reverence and love that overleaps the boundaries of parties and factions. Voicing in one word the incomparable boon which in the fullness of time came to mankind, expressing in one name the character of free institutions, their glorious possibilities, and the justified confidence which they place in the virtue, intelligence, nay, the elemental genius which may dwell in the heart of the great mass of the common people, seekin- a synonym for America we exclaim, Lincoln.

"There is something in the phrase 'political conscience' that is disquieting. The bracing air of Montana has debauched it entirely and put it to sleep. The great problem of free government appears to be how to persuade the largest number to become active politicians. In a republic the highest phase of conscience, because the most unselfish form of it, is the political conscience. A man must not merely content himself with satisfying his conscience in his daily business; he must have a keener sense of responsibility which will make him feel vividly his immeasurable indebtedness to the society which has made possible his wealth, or power, or culture and seek to give some adequate return for the blessings he enjoys.

"Political conscience for its possessor means Americanism in fact. It dictates the honest, but fearless, maintenance of what is conceived to be right. It means for a man, either inconspicuously as a voter, or with more or less prominence as a leader, to become in the best sense of the word a politician. Political conscience in a free country is human virtue expressed clearly and actively through the machinery of government. It is synonymous with wide-awake patriotism.

"Lincoln is the unexcelled type of the political conscience in action. His career is an illustration of the truth that the politician becomes the statesman through the magical transforming power of character. His greatest opponent said he was the 'honestest man he ever knew.' He was no trimmer. But political conscience, if it is to find such unblemished types as Lincoln, must root in the conscience of the whole people.

"The nineteenth century blessed the world with political freedom. The twentieth century will find itself confronted with the problem how to use the machinery of the free institutions so as to prevent the practical impotence of the individual in the presence of the great and growing power of money. But I cannot help saying that I believe the conscience of our country will not fail to answer the new questions correctly and justly.

"Let the heathen rage, let the envious belittle, let the cynics scoff at, and the haters of free institutions question the sincerity of Anglo-Saxon aspirations, but the fact remains that the English-speaking peoples, who have given the world genuine liberty, the complete representation of the people in Government, and a perfect recognition of the sacred rights of religious belief for all, have a higher and more sensitive political conscience than that of any other nation on the face of the globe. I am ready to trust them."

ON PUERTO RICO'S NEEDS.

Dr. Carroll Tells Methodist Social Union of Poverty There—Quotes President McKinley.

The Methodist Social Union had a dinner at the Aldine Association's rooms, Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, last evening. Among those present was Bishop Andrews. The principal speakers were Dr. Henry K. Carroll, recently Special Commissioner of the United States to Puerto Rico, and Gen. James F. Rusling.

Dr. Carroll spoke on "Our National Responsibilities in Puerto Rico." All that the people there needed, he said, to develop the wonderful richness of the soil were proper relations with the United States, so that they might have a market for the island's products. The Puerto Ricans, he said, are small, under-sized, light in weight, and the majority are underfed. He said that he never saw real poverty until he saw it in Puerto Rico. It was enforced poverty. The Puerto Ricans are industrious and glad to work. Although from 75 to 80 per cent. of the population cannot read or write, it was unfair to call them ignorant or besotted. They are the most peaceable people in the world. When the American flag was raised in the island the Puerto Ricans believed it meant an end of oppression. They had loved and admired the great American Union for many years, and wanted close connection with it.

"Ought we," he said, "to meet their expectations? Suppose they aspire to Statehood, are we to keep them in vassalage? I believe we ought to give the Puerto Ricans a Territorial Government. They are a loyal, peace-loving people, obedient to law. It would be cruel to maintain a tariff as between Puerto Rico and the United States. President McKinley has pronounced in favor of free commerce with that island, and he told me last week that he would not back down one inch. He said to me, 'I'm proud my hand wrote that in the message.' Puerto Rico's only hope is that American capital will flow in, but it will not do so unless this Congress makes Puerto Rico part of the United States and says there shall be no tariff. Spain gave the island a free market. It is only fair we should do as much for Puerto Rico. Give it free commerce and a free and liberal government. Allow the Puerto Ricans some participation in their own government. The least we can do is to give them a voice if not a vote in the lower house of Congress. We must also give them good schools. They don't ask money from us. All they do ask is a chance to raise sufficient revenue."

Gen. Rusling spoke on "Abraham Lincoln and His Religious Faith." He eulogized New Jersey, and said that among the great men who had come to live there was Grover Cleveland. [A voice, "Keep him." Laughter and applause.]

"We are going to keep him," said the speaker, "to redeem and to elevate him."

He quoted from Lincoln's speeches to show he believed in God, and said that if Lincoln were now President he would do just as Mr. McKinley has done and is doing. The Philippines, he said, fell into our lap as a gift from God, and should not be abandoned, but civilized and Christianized.

EDWIN L. GODKIN IMPROVING.

His Progress Yesterday Greatly Encourages His Family.

The condition of Edwin L. Godkin, formerly editor of The Evening Post, who is ill at his home, 36 West Tenth Street, was improved yesterday, and his family and physicians are greatly encouraged.

The following statement was given out last night at 10 o'clock at the Godkin residence:

"Mr. Godkin has suffered no set-back during the day, and his progress has been most satisfactory."

German Gunboat Excites Comment.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "The German gunboat Iltis has been engaged for five days taking soundings in the inner harbor of Macao. The proceeding has excited much comment."

The Famine in India Spreading.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The India Office has received a dispatch from Lord Curzon, the Indian Viceroy, in which he says that the distress arising from the famine is steadily increasing, and that those now in receipt of relief number 3,784,000.

Gold Premium Declines in Argentina.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—A dispatch to The Times from Buenos Ayres says that the gold premium has declined to the official conversion rate, and that large sums have already been exchanged at the conversion office.

Death of David C. Hall.

David C. Hall, a well-known leader for many years of Hall's Military Band of Boston, died yesterday at a Boston hospital. For twenty-eight consecutive years he furnished the music for the Fall River Line boats.

HONORS LINCOLN'S MEMORY

Birthday Dinner of the Brooklyn Union League Club.

Postmaster General Smith's Tribute to President McKinley—Administration Indorsed—Sensational Press Attacked.

The Union League Club of Brooklyn gave its eleventh annual dinner in memory of Abraham Lincoln yesterday, and the occasion was one of enthusiastic indorsement of the policy of the National Administration. Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith made the address of the evening on Lincoln.

The assembly hall in which the members, over 200 strong, sat down to dinner was profusely adorned with flags and bunting and the interior of the whole clubhouse at Grant Square was decorated with greens. President W. E. Pulsifer of the club acted as toastmaster, and read letters of regret from the Secretaries of President McKinley and Gov. Roosevelt; from Secretary Long of the navy, and from the two United States Senators from this State, as well as from Senator Elkins of West Virginia. In the opening speech Mr. Pulsifer said:

"Is it too much to believe that those who live when the twenty-first century shall dawn will face much better conditions of life than those we now enjoy? Will not many of the great social and political problems that now vex thinking men then have been solved? Will not the dream of the peace promoters of The Hague have then become the universal policy of the nations of the world?"

Postmaster General Smith said in part:

"Lincoln did not want war, but when it came he dauntlessly met its high obligations, and through its trial exalted the glory of the flag and quickened the redemption and advancement of the Republic. And so, equally, the great President who, more than any other American, is like Lincoln in his moral attributes and his popular sympathy, in his rare insight and his mastery of men, did not want war or new pathways, but when the exigency came he was equally fulfilling his appointed and lofty mission in taking the flag of American liberty where Lincoln left it—pure and unsullied—and carrying it forward to wider sway and broader influence in the world. [Cheers and prolonged applause.]

"The war of the Union, dreaded, dark, and perilous as it was, ushered in a period of national growth such as the world has never anywhere else seen. The war with Spain, unsought, unwelcomed, and unmeasured in its mighty consequences, has ushered in that period of extension which is the inevitable necessity of our National development.

"The American Republic was not created for isolation. It has its just part to play in the progress of mankind. The redemption of its name and fame from the one blot which stained its escutcheon was the first necessity. The attainment of complete strength and independence in all the elements of National greatness was the next stage. The war for the Union accomplished the one and opened the way for the other. Then, economically as well as politically, independent, more than self-sustaining, industrially rounded and complete within itself, the Nation was ready for the forward and outward look.

"The march of commerce is the march of civilization, and as we stretch the arms of the one we spread the sway of the other. The successive steps of progress are plain and irresistible. As the war for the Union redeemed the flag and inaugurated our home supremacy in all fields, so the war with Spain, which made us master of the Caribbean and of the Isthmus and gave us the key of Asia in the Philippines, carried us beyond our borders and opened the door of the world. [Applause.] And thus, as Abraham Lincoln was the savior of the regenerated Union and the prophet of its great home development, so William McKinley, with his championship of protection, is the leader of its magnificent industrial supremacy; and, with his mastery of the new opportunities, the evangel of our expanding commerce and our advancing civilization.

"And if Lincoln were living to-day and President of the United States, he would have done in the last two years precisely what his great successor has done."

Representative Marriott Brosius of Pennsylvania said in part:

"I see this Republic in the future advancing in accordance with the order under which all nations will be brought under a higher social regime. I see the extension of our literature, language, and commerce all over the nations of the earth, and your Greater New York the Clearing House of the world. I see the American merchant marine covering all the sea, commensurate with our pre-eminence in production, our position, and our power. I see the American monetary system affording facilities for commerce everywhere, covering with blessings every land under American jurisdiction, affording plenty of currency, with every dollar equal to every other dollar in purchasing power everywhere, all of it convertible at the option of the holder into the best coin the world knows."

Chester S. Lord, who responded to the toast, "The Editors," said in part:

"Every editor knows that the most subtle temptation that besets him is the temptation to print the things that should not be printed, and that temptation is all the more acute for the reason that he knows the people want to read them. Aye, there's the rub! the people want to read them! It is the people who are sensational!

"One million newspapers are printed in New York every morning; another million are printed every afternoon. Of these 2,000,000 newspapers, nearly 1,500,000 are untruthful, erratic, without principle or purpose, and unfit for the consideration of intelligent men."

HAMPTON INSTITUTE BENEFIT.

Successful Entertainment Given at the Berkeley Lyceum.

A company of students from the Hampton Institute, under the patronage of the local Armstrong Association, gave a dramatic and musical entertainment last evening at the Berkeley Lyceum. Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart gave a pleasing recital of her own story, "Lamentations of Jeremiah Johnson."

A play adapted from the same author's "A Golden Wedding" was given in a creditable manner by the students in costume. Interspersed with the other numbers on the programme were plantation songs and music by the quartets and the "Jaw-Bone Orchestra."

About $1,200 was realized from the entertainment, and this sum will be used to reduce the deficit of $30,000 which has been accumulating during the last five years in the treasury of the Hampton Institute. The company of students numbers thirty young men and women, and after giving an entertainment on Thursday in Brooklyn, they will go to Boston, and thence to Springfield, where there are also Armstrong Associations. These organizations are named after Gen. Samuel C. Armstrong, who led colored troops in the civil war.

At the close of the war, Gen. Armstrong started Hampton Institute in an old building at Hampton, Va., which had been used as a barracks and hospital. There were at first two teachers and fifteen pupils. There are now 1,001 students and an instructing body of 100, and the property comprises eighty buildings and a 500-acre stock farm.

The aim is to give each student a good English education and a trade. The gross annual expenses of the institute are $130,000, of which $80,000 has to be raised yearly, the balance coming from assured sources. An academic scholarship costs $70, and an industrial scholarship $30. William Jay Schieffelin is President of the New York Armstrong Association.

RAILROAD OFFICES CLOSE.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 12.—George J. Mohler, General Agent for the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, with an office in this city, was instructed to-day to close up his office immediately. A similar order to abandon his Chicago office was received by D. D. Stansell, Northern Passenger Agent for the Central of Georgia Railway. Mr. Mohler's orders were peremptory, and did not even hint at a cause for the move. The reason given to Mr. Stansell for closing up shop in Chicago was "in the interest of economy."

The Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company is the Pacific Coast connection of the Union Pacific, and, with the latter, is owned by the Harriman syndicate. The joint offices of the same companies in Omaha have been consolidated, and the agencies of the Union Pacific system at all Pacific Coast points have been abandoned and the contracting freight and passenger departments turned over to the Oregon line. The Central of Georgia, while not a purely syndicate property, is in sympathy with the plans of the Eastern financiers and is a party to the non-commission agreement.

Established 1823.

WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO., Baltimore, Md.

AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND—F. Rockefeller, Cleveland.

GILSEY—John M. Egan, Savannah.

FIFTH AVENUE—Gen. William R. Shafter, United States Army; Mrs. Leland Stanford, California.

GRAND—Gen. Charles King, United States Army; T. M. Pitts, United States Navy.

MURRAY HILL—A. G Bowditch, Boston.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seeley, notions; 52 Franklin Street.

August, J. M., Troy, N. Y., furnishing goods; Hotel Manhattan.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; C. A. Rochat, notions, fancy and housefurnishing goods; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Bowditch, Clapp & Pierce, Boston, Mass.; A. G. Bowditch, millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.

Williamson, H. S., Lancaster, Penn.; S. W. Shumaker, cloaks and suits; Westminster Hotel.

Gladding, B. H., & Co., Providence, R. I.; R. Partwestle, notions and fancy goods; Westminster Hotel.

Gross & Gross, Worcester, Mass.; H. J. Gross, notions and linings; Belvedere House.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss V. Prender, hosiery; Hotel Albert.

Leboutillier & Simpson Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Soling, linens and white goods; Hotel Albert.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. J. Wilson, fancy goods; C. J. Updike, fancy goods; 104 Worth Street.

Scheuer & Brothers, Eufaula, Ala.; H. Scheuer, dry goods and notions; Hotel Albert.

Mayer, J., Tucson, Ariz., dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Lowell, A. S., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. S. Lowell, millinery; Hotel Manhattan.

Biermeister Brothers & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, Jr., piece goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Von Borries, Louisville, Ky.; woolens; Hotel Albert.

Rathbun & Co., Utica, N. Y.; F. B. Rathbun, domestics and dress goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Siegrist & Fraley, Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss R. Klumb, knit goods and millinery; J. J. Glaser, notions, hosiery and trimmings; Miss I. Woodrich, millinery; Miss A. Marx, fancy goods; 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.

Alborn, Herrick & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. R. Alborn, notions; 355 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; G. S. Pomeroy, millinery; Mrs. M. Hautch, infants' wear; Miss Maddenford, ladies' wear; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Pottstown, Penn.; W. Butcher, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; Miss Reithwein millinery; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Quackenbush, G. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; R. B. Coupland, laces and embroideries; St. Denis Hotel.

Lafonte, L. P., Manchester, N. H.; domestics; G. Levasseur, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Daniels & Fisher, Denver, Col.; C. W. Houtz, dress goods and silks; F. Avril, notions; 56 Worth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; F. Sherman, domestics and dress goods; M. McGrath, dry goods; 335 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. H. Tuckaberry, domestics; G. G. Baldwin, white goods and laces; W. Costello, linings and notions; Grand Hotel.

Pemberton, Cordes & Mosby, Richmond, Va.; E. J. Beale, cloaks and suits; 495 Broome Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Webber, W. G., & Co., Salem, Mass.; F. O. Palmer, cloaks and suits; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Reeves-Veeder Company, The, Schenectady, N. Y.; T. H. Reeves, carpets and upholstery goods; 432 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

High, J. M., & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; A. P. Ray, furnishing goods; 54 Franklin Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Scarborough & Hicks, Austin, Texas; E. M. Scarborough, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. J. Brand, linens, Hotel Albert.

Johnson & Wilbur Co. Colorado Springs, Col.; W. H. Wilbur, domestics and linens; Gerard Hotel.

Andrews, E., & Co., Columbus, Ohio; E. Andrews, notions and shoes; Broadway Central Hotel.

Denver Dry Goods Co., Denver, Col.; M. A. Ferris, house furnishing goods; 487 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Daniels & Fisher, Denver, Col.; Miss M. Kelly, silverware; Miss L. Haverkorst, millinery, 56 Worth Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Sullivan & Stampfer, Dubuque, Iowa; D. A. Sullivan, notions; Hotel Albert.

Rosenbaum & Speyser, Kalamazoo, Mich.; P. Speyser, notions and furnishing goods; 376 Broadway; Belvedere Hotel.

Hayden Brothers, Omaha, Neb.; T. Flynn, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Albert.

Stewart & Co., Rockford, Ill.; L. Stewart, house furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Miller & Rhoades, Richmond, Va.; W. O. Day, house furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; H. F. Fletcher, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; C. B. Wigginton, house furnishing goods; G. W. Fear, handkerchiefs and ribbons; I. Salomon, notions and fancy goods; 621 Broadway.

Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss K. McKenna, laces; 62 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Elsinger, W. H., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; C. Rosenberg, laces and ribbons; Stuart House.

Wells, J. B., Son & Co., Utica, N. Y.; C. Pfeiffer, dress goods; J. T. Jones, silks; Park Avenue Hotel.

Hunter, A. S. & T., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Hunter, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street; Holland House.

Fellman, L., New Orleans, La., laces, notions, and trimmings; 487 Broadway.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; G. Louis, furniture; 485 Broalway; St. Denis Hotel.

Innes, J. W., & Co., Wichita, Kan.; J. W. Innes, carpets and millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Peters Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. W. Peters, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Nugent, B., & Bros., St. Louis, Mo.; Miss N. Jones, underwear; 377 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

Schuneman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; W. C. Evans, cloaks and suits; 377 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Church, A. M., Co., The, Troy, N. Y.; J. F. O'Brien, buttons; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; C. D. Saunders, millinery; 57 White Street; Hotel Vendome.

"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; F. Ransford, furnishing goods; Hoffman House; H. V. Gavigan, gloves; New Amsterdam Hotel; Mrs. V. Sill, fancy goods; Hotel Manhattan.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; T. J. Linberg, notions; J. R. Warwick, boys' clothing; 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Hart Bros., Chicago, Ill.; N. J. Schmols, furnishing goods; 40 Thomas Street; Hotel Imperial.

Klein, S., Chicago, Ill.; J. Jiron, notions; 406 Broadway; Belvedere House.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. F. Judd, upholstery goods; 115 Worth Street; Holland House.

Harris-Emery Company, Des Moines, Iowa; J. G. Woods, carpets and upholstery goods; 47 Lispenard Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Elliott, W. H., Detroit, Mich.; S. E. Thompson, upholstery goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Frankel's, Des Moines, Iowa; J. E. Seegal, cloaks and suits; 396 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Espenhain Dry Goods Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; H. L. Breithaupt, domestics; 80 Franklin Street; Holland House.

Loewenstein, B., & Brother, Memphis, Tenn.; A. Souhr, furnishing goods; J. J. Smith, laces and ribbons; 51 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Goldsmith, I., & Brother, Memphis, Tenn.; M. B. Johns, cloaks and suits; 515 Broadway; Union Square Hotel.

Abeles & Mahler, Milwaukee, Wis.; F. E. Abeles, furnishing goods; 95 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Hengerer, William, Company; Buffalo, N. Y.; A. E. Vetter, cloaks and suits; G. F. Pfeiffer, laces and embroideries; A. Hamling, notions; D. Scholl, furnishing goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Schmitz & Shroder, St Louis, Mo.; R. Schmitz, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

McInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. J. Moir, notions, fancy goods, jewelry, and art novelties; J. A. Robertson, ladies' and infants' wear; A. S. Dalish, dry goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Imperial.

Adam, John, & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. F. Jones, notions, fancy goods, and jewelry; 57 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Bernheimer, G., Bros. & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; C. A. Joseph, domestics, dress goods, silks, and linens; S. Ewing, furnishing goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Rossmore.

Shartenbury & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; N. H. Studley, cloaks and suits; 52 Franklin Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Bean, Ladue & Tate, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. T. Tate, piece goods; Hotel Imperial.

May Company, The, Cleveland, Ohio; E. M. McGillin, ribbons and millinery; 760 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Block, William, & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; W. H. Block, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Gans Bros., Baltimore, Md.; W. Gans, umbrellas; L. Gans, umbrellas; Herald Square Hotel.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; I. Kaufman, clothing and piece goods; 699 Broadway; Holland House.

Robinson, Strauss & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; C. Strauss, millinery; 686 Broadway; Holland House.

Rich, M., & Brothers, Atlanta, Ga.; D. Rich, furnishing goods; 224 Church Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Burnham-Hanna-Munger Company, Kansas City, Mo.; W. R. Thomas, piece goods; 48 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; C. W. Dickinson, furnishing goods and prints; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Church, A. M., Company, Troy, N. Y.; A. M. Church, domestics; 52 Franklin Street; Grand Hotel.

Burr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; S. S. Kerr, blankets, quilts, and upholstery goods; 621 Broadway; Holland House.

Haines, James B., & Sons, Pittsburg, Penn.; T. H. Hartley, notions, laces, and furnishing goods; Hotel Normandie.

McKillip & Smith Co., Burlington, Vt.; Miss Conroy, millinery; Miss McMann, cloaks; Hotel Normandie.

Hunter, A. & S. T., Utica, N. Y.; H. J. Jones, linens; M. Forman, notions; 57 White Street; Hotel Normandie.

Hutzler Bros., Baltimore, Md.; E. B. Hutzler, fancy goods; A. Brylawski, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss T. Steibel, ladies' and infants' wear; Miss Allenburgh, linens; Miss Landauer, notions; Miss Stayden, fancy goods; 79 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Hecht Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; R. S. Hecht, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; O. K. Emerson, prints; Hotel Vendome.

Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.; A. J. Barton, linings; F. Kicker, furnishing goods; D. W. Aber, dry goods; 60 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Weyman, John B., Rochester, N. Y.; millinery; F. B. Stevenson, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Sollenberger, D. D., Chambersburg, Penn.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Thomas, E. A., Randolph, Vt.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Rike Dry Goods Company, Dayton, Ohio; E. D. Rike, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

POLICE STOP A SHOW.

The "Real Thing" Not Tolerated by Capt. Weigand—Four Thousand Minus Their Money.

Attracted by banners printed in red, and with large type, announcing that the "real thing" was to take place in Morrisania Hall, One Hundred and Seventieth Street and Third Avenue, a crowd of about 4,000 people assembled in that place last evening to listen to what were supposed to be "warm" songs and living pictures, but the performance was not allowed to go on.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock Sergt. Brand received a message by telephone. Capt. Weigand sent Detectives Baker and Shindler to the scene and they telephoned for the seventy reserves. Capt. Weigand and his detectives entered during the fourth act, which was announced as "Austin's Living Pictures." As soon as the crowd saw the Captain in his uniform and his detectives they began to yell, "Fake! Give us our money back."

The programme contained such numbers as "Rag-Time Dance. There'll Be a Hot Time"; "Oriental Dance," "Last Round—Wind Up—How to be Made Beautiful—The Real Thing." Capt. Wiegand walked behind the curtain and ordered the soubrettes and actors into the street. The hall was emptied in a few minutes, but no arrests were made.

Mr. Mayser, who owns the hall, says that he did not know the nature of the entertainment, or he would not have rented the hall. He said that a few weeks ago a number of young men representing the "Madison Club," of which nothing is known, rented the hall for last evening, saying they were going to give a dance. The 4,000 people did not get their money back, and search was made for a man named Shaffer, who was the manager of the affair, but he had disappeared.

TROUBLE OVER FIGHT WAGERS.

There was much dissatisfaction last night with the result of the fight at the Hercules Athletic Club, in Brooklyn between George Gardiner of Lowell, Mass., and "Jimmy" Handler of Newark N. J., who were scheduled to box twenty-five rounds at 152 pounds. Gardiner won in the third round by knocking out Handler with a right on the jaw.

Just before the fight many persons placed their money on the Massachusetts boxer at 5 to 4. Handler, at first, had been the favorite at 10 to 7, and the sudden change in the betting indicated that something was wrong. The crowd generally, however, was unable to form a conclusion as to the reason for this until the men had squared off for the opening round. It was then noticed that Handler limped perceptibly, and it was learned that he for several days had been suffering from a bruise and was under a physician's treatment. The injury was caused by a blow from an Indian club while in training.

There was a miniature riot at the conclusion of the bout, which ended with Handler, to all intents and purposes, being knocked out. Cries of "Fake!" and "Put on another bout!" were heard on all sides, and it was fifteen minutes before quiet was restored. The announcer, as soon as he could be heard, and entirely upon his own responsibility, declared all bets off. Subsequently, when this unofficial decision was reversed, there was another uproar. A quantity of money had already been returned by stakeholders.

GOV. ROOSEVELT'S POSITION.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—Gov. Roosevelt to-day gave out a statement relative to the Vice Presidency, in which he declares that he will not accept the honor under any circumstances. His statement follows:

"In view of the continued statements in the press that I may be urged as a candidate for Vice President, and in view of the many letters that reach me advising for and against such a course, it is proper for me to state definitely that under no circumstances could I, or would I, accept the nomination for the Vice Presidency. It is needless to say how deeply I appreciate the honor conferred upon me by the mere desire to place me in so high and dignified a position. But it seems to me clear that at the present time my duty is here in the State, whose people chose me to be Governor. Great problems have been faced and are being partly solved in this State at this time; and if the people so desire I hope that the work thus begun I may help carry to a successful conclusion."

The Governor, in giving out his statement, said:

"And I am happy to state that Senator Platt cordially acquiesces in my views in the matter."

REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE CALL.

The Republican State Convention to elect delegates at large to the National Convention in Philadelphia will be held April 12, probably in this city. If New York is not selected, the choice will fall to Albany or Buffalo. Chairman Odell yesterday issued the following call:

"A meeting of the State Committee is hereby called for Friday, Feb. 23, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City, for the purpose of fixing upon a time and place for holding a State Convention to elect four delegates at large and four alternates at large to the National Convention, and also to nominate Presidential Electors and elect a new State Committee, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the committee."

In a supplementary letter Chairman Odell points out that under the requirements of the Republican National Committee it is necessary that all district delegates shall be elected prior to May 19, as they must be chosen not less than thirty days before the meeting of the National Convention.

BAILEY'S PROPOSAL TO CHILTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Representative Bailey of Texas is an ardent believer in the scheme for election of Senators by direct vote, which is now being agitated in the House. He is a candidate for Senator Chilton's seat, and, to show the sincerity of his support of the direct election proposition, he has proposed to the Senator that they shall jointly urge the Chairmen of the County Committees throughout Texas to call primaries and have the rank and file vote for Bailey or Chilton, as they may prefer. The winner in this duel of ballots is to get the support of the loser for Senator when the Legislature meets. Mr. Bailey says this will be a practical demonstration of the advantages of the scheme.

Senator Chilton has not yet accepted or rejected the challenge, but it is believed he will accept, so far as the holding of primaries is concerned. He has accepted another challenge of Mr. Bailey's, which is that they hold a series of joint debates for a month in Texas, so as to give the people a chance to see which will make the better Senator.

JOSHUA GREGG AT HOTEL

Recognized There, He Again Evades Inquiries of Friends.

Under an Assumed Name Furniture Man Is Treated for Illness—His Brother Will Pay Debts.

Joshua Gregg, the Sixth Avenue furniture dealer, who made an assignment on Saturday, and then evaded the inquiries of his friends, was found yesterday at the Adams House, near Gansevoort Market. Later in the day he again changed his temporary quarters. His friends when questioned professed that they were entirely ignorant of his whereabouts.

Mr. Gregg immediately after making the assignment on Saturday, dismantled his residence at 53 West Eighty-fourth Street, and went away with his wife. From 7 o'clock Saturday evening until yesterday morning, Mr. Gregg and his wife were at the Adams House. The couple entered the hotel accompanied by a man believed by the hotel clerks to be a lawyer. This man engaged the room for the couple and wrote on the register "J. H. Wilson and wife, Elizabet, N. J." An effort had been made to disguise the handwriting apparently, "Elizabeth" being misspelled.

"Mr. and Mrs. Wilson" kept to their room, No. 29, most of the time they remained at the hotel, having all their meals sent to them.

The proprietor of the hotel recognized the man as Joshua Gregg, but said nothing about this to him until yesterday. Mr. Gregg became ill yesterday morning, and at 7 o'clock sent for a physician, Dr. W. P. Cunningham of 336 West Fourteenth Street called on him and prescribed for him. About two hours later Mr. Gregg came down to the hotel office and ordered a cab. The proprietor said to him:

"If you are sick, Josh, you had better not go out."

"Keep quiet," replied Mr. Gregg. "Don't mention my name."

The cab was ordered, and Mr. Gregg left the hotel at 9 o'clock, and did not return. At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the same man who had brought him to the hotel came again and took Mrs. Gregg away.

Dr. Cunningham, when seen yesterday, said:

"I attended the man known as J. H. Wilson, and he did not appear to be seriously ill at the time. He showed that he was nervous and worried. He said that he was suffering from consumption and that he had consulted a number of the specialists in the city. He refused to allow me to test his lungs, and said that he intended to leave the city in two hours. He stated that he was going to the Adirondacks, and from his conversation I judged that he was a man who had come here from either the South or West to seek medical advice and that he was very much worried over his physical condition."

Franklin Bien, the counsel for Mr. Gregg, who prepared the assignment papers, was met at his home at 29 East Seventy-sixth Street last evening. It was announced there that he could not be seen until to-day.

Robert Gregg of 2,015 Fifth Avenue, brother of Joshua Gregg, and the founder of the business of which Joshua later became the owner, was much surprised yesterday to hear that his brother had been at the Adams House over Sunday. He said:

"I do not understand Joshua's actions. Our relations have always been close enough for him to tell me of all his business affairs, but it seems that he has not done so. It is absolutely true that the assignment was uncalled for, unnecessary, and unwise. It is very strange. I did not think he would go to a hotel in that part of the city. It would have been more like him to go to the Waldorf-Astoria or some similar hotel. He has been very ill for some time, and I know that his lungs are affected.

"As far as the book accounts of the firm are concerned, I shall see that no person suffers. My brother owes me $175,000, and I am willing to lose that three times over if it is necessary to maintain the reputation of the old house I founded forty years ago down on the Bowery. At present I have no interest in the firm beyond being a creditor, but I will see that all legitimate debts are paid. At least that is my present intention.

"I hunted all day for Joshua, and others aided me in the search, but we found no trace of him. I have not the least idea where he is."

While Mr. Gregg was talking a letter was brought to him by a messenger. He stopped the conversation for a moment and read it. He appeared to be considerably disturbed over its contents. Mr. Gregg declined to say whether or not the letter was from his brother.

Joshua Gregg's manager, Edward J. Leonard, said yesterday that the business was moving smoothly, and that he was utterly dumfounded when on Saturday Franklin Bien walked into the store and announced that Mr. Gregg had assigned, and that Clarence J. McKibben had been appointed assignee. In addition to owning the entire interest in the firm of Joshua Gregg & Co., Mr. Gregg owns his home, in West Eighty-fourth Street.

McCREERY WINS AT BILLIARDS.

McCreery and Conklin began the second week's play in the Class A amateur billiard championship tournament last night in the theatre of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. This was Conklin's last game, and, although he was defeated, he played a plucky game and made the best average he has shown during the tournament.

McCreery started off finely, and soon was away ahead of the record, and it was thought possible that new figures would be established for the best single average. His playing fell off considerably in the middle stages of the game, however, and the best he could do on the evening's play was to make an average of 10. McCreery seemed to be bothered very much with the balls, which he thought were chilled by a slight current of air.

McCreery, after winning the bank, started off with a fine run of 28. Pretty runs of 29, 19, 30, and 28 followed in succession, placing his average for the first five innings over 27. Conklin's best run during this period of play was 10, and his total amounted to 21. In the sixth inning Conklin made a run of 22 while McCreery made only 4. The latter's best run between the fifth and twelfth innings was one of 17, made in the eighth inning.

In the twelfth and thirteenth innings he placed totals of 25 and 33 to his credit, bringing his score up to 219, and his average over 15, which was slightly ahead of the record. Conklin made a run of 12 in the tenth inning, and another of 19 in the thirteenth, his only runs for double figures between the seventh and fourteenth innings.

From the fourteenth to the thirty-first McCreery did not seem to be able to do anything with the ivories, his best run being one of 28 in the eighteenth inning. His average during these innings was only 3. In the meantime Conklin played steadily, getting one run of 14 and two others of 12 each in this period.

In the thirty-second inning McCreery made a run of 50, his best effort of the game, and in the next inning he placed 22 more to his score. His twenty-third shot connected, but the referee refused to allow it, because he said he saw McCreery's sleeve touch the ball. Conklin's best run of the game was made in the thirty-seventh inning, when he placed 30 together. McCreery brought the game to a close in the fortieth inning with a run of 26. Conklin's score at that time was 240.

McCreery—28 29 19 30 28 4

ROBERTS'S GOAL IS KIMBERLEY

Has Gathered 35,000 Men to Go to the City's Relief.

WILL PROCEED AT ONCE

Boer Bombardment Increases and Town May Fall.

Large Commando Is on the Way to Close the Zululand Route to Ladysmith — Force at Magersfontein Decreased.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Lord Roberts has gathered 35,000 men, with whom, according to the best military opinion in London, he purposes turning the left of the Magersfontein lines, near Jacobsdal, entering the Free State, compelling Gen. Cronje to raise the siege of Kimberley, and thus making his first step toward Bloemfontein.

Yesterday Lord Roberts announced the appointment of Gen. Sir Henry Colville, hitherto commander of the Guards Brigade, to the command of the Ninth Division, which is being formed, and will consist probably to a great extent of colonial troops. Gen. Colville will be succeeded by Gen. Reginald Pole-Carew.

Lord Roberts tells the correspondents that when he gets down to business they shall have ample opportunities to send news. His chief press censor yesterday issued new rules and in future all written communications are to go unchecked. Only telegrams will be censored. For the next few days little news is likely to get through; but later there will be more freedom. Thus says the censor; and the last clause may be interpreted to mean that something is about to happen.

Kimberley, twenty miles away from the Modder River position, is in sore straits. Details of the December death rate show that in a population of 14,000 whites and 19,000 blacks the mortality was 60 whites and 138 blacks per thousand. The infantile death rate was 671 per thousand among the whites and 912 per thousand among the blacks. Enteric fever was prevalent.

This frightful state of things in December cannot have improved much, if at all, since, and the fighting power of the garrison must have been greatly diminished.

Meanwhile the bombardment by the Boers has increased, and there is imminent danger of the town falling under the very eyes of Lord Roberts. It is believed in circles close to the War Office that he will move at once.

Scouts have approached to within a thousand yards of the Boer intrenchments at Magersfontein. They have found these strong, and ascertained that they are used as dwelling places. Naval gunners are constantly watching the enemy's lines with strong glasses and they declare that there is an appreciable diminution in the Boer forces.

In Natal the Boer commandoes south of the Tugela occupy Bold's Farm and several miles west of Chieveley.

Two thousand Boers, with three guns, are advancing through Zululand toward Natal.

The Pietermaritzburg correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing yesterday, says:

"A dispatch from Eshowe asserts that a large commando of Boers is encamped near Ngutu, with eighty wagons and nine guns. It is rumored that this force intends to besiege Eshowe, the intention probably being to fortify the Insuzi Hills in order to prevent the British traversing Zululand to relieve Ladysmith."

Spenser Wilkinson, discussing the military situation in The Morning Post to-day, refers to a Cape Town letter, dated Jan. 23, which asserts that Lord Roberts will allow no movement until the transport organization is complete, and says:

"It is probable, therefore, that the transport is now ready and that the arrival of Lord Roberts at Modder River is the signal for action. It is possible that, before beginning his move, he wishes to ascertain from Lord Methuen how matters stand in his part of the theatre of war, and this would account for a pause of a few days."

Mr. Wilkinson then discusses the question of tents or no tents, basing his observations upon a letter from Winston Churchill, in the course of which the writer explains that the immobility of the British army in Natal is due to the fact that it drags after it a huge train, mainly for tents.

"This question," says Mr. Wilkinson, "is mainly one of climate, and the choice lay perhaps between slow movements and enteric fever, but a protest against too much comfort, coming from an experienced campaigner like Winston Churchill, deserves consideration."

MORE TROOPS FOR AFRICA.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The War Office is making preparations to continue the stream of troops for South Africa. Four large steamers have been chartered.

Japan agrees to let the Armstrongs transfer to England four naval quick-firers that were built for her, consenting to wait for the execution of her own order until the hostilities in South Africa are over. Several European powers, by similar consents as to guns being constructed by Vicker's Sons & Maxim, enable England to secure 100 Maxims.

Two thousand men are constantly employed at Woolwich Arsenal, and all the gun and ammunition factories are working night and day to execute Government orders. The weekly output of four firms is 4,000,000 rounds.

Outside of her requirements for South Africa Great Britain is accumulating immense stores of war material. Considerable divergence of opinion exists as to the adequacy of the Government's military proposals even now. The military experts and newspapers, while acknowledging the difficulties to be met, complain that nothing is said about measures necessary for the immediate emergencies in South Africa and declare that the Government's scheme is mainly directed to a large increase of volunteers, untrained and unorganized men, while nothing is being done to prepare a large, well organized force, ready to take the field.

The only point that meets with universal approval is the announcement of the creation of forty-three batteries, which Lord Lansdowne has explained are to consist of fifteen-pounders of the newest and most modern type, and the further announcement that the reserves of stores and ammunition, which Lord Lansdowne has admitted have been kept far too low, are to be rushed to the level required by modern improvements and maintained there. The Times, which thinks the scheme not very satisfactory, says:

"No amount of searching through its intricacies and conjectures can lead to the discovery of any guiding principle or definite object. This is scarcely the way to meet a great emergency. Lack of principle and a fine display of imagination are the leading characteristics of this disappointing scheme."

The Daily Chronicle says: "An unfriendly critic might call the scheme a makeshift. It is hardly fair to criticise a temporary expedient; but it would be unfortunate if such an expedient were to be made the pretext for desisting from the demand for a thorough recasting of the whole military system."

The Daily Mail, which calls the scheme a make-shift, says: "Great is the emergency, and a splendid opportunity has not been grasped. There is nothing to demonstrate to President Krüger and the Continental empires that we are in deadly earnest."

BULLER'S VAAL KRANTZ REPORT.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from Field Marshal Lord Roberts, dated from the Modder River Sunday, Feb. 11:

"I have received a telegram from Buller as follows, dated Friday, Feb. 9:

"'It was necessary after seizing Vaal Krantz to entrench it as the pivot of further operations. But, I found after trying two days, that, owing to the nature of the ground, this was impracticable. It was also exposed to the fire of heavy guns in positions from which our artillery was dominated.

"'It is essential to troops advancing on Ladysmith by Harding or Mongers Drift to hold Vaal Krantz securely, and, accordingly, we are not pressing the advance by those roads, as I find we cannot make it secure.'"

BRITAIN ORDERS TORPEDOES.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Great Britain, according to the Berlin correspondent of The Daily Mail, is placing large orders for Schwartzkopf torpedoes for the Admiralty. The orders are ostensibly being executed for Italy.

Dr. Leyds's Russian Visit Postponed.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily Telegraph explains that the contemplated visit of Dr. Leyds, the Transvaal representative, has been postponed because the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and his family are the guests of the Czar, but he says it is certain that the visit to St. Petersburg will be made at an early date.

Lieut. F. O. Tait Succumbs to Wounds.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—A dispatch from Modder River announces that Lieut. F. O. Tait, the amateur golf champion, died of the wounds he had received during Gen. MacDonald's reconnoissance at Koodoosberg.

THE REASONS FOR DEFEATS.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Frank Harris, former editor of The Saturday Review, in a pamphlet published to-day, reiterates the view which The St. James's Gazette has been insisting on, that "quality and not quantity is what England needs to beat the Boers," and that "England always fails to learn by experience." He adds:

"The battle of Saratoga should have taught every Englishman the true theory of war. There the American militia not only defeated the English troops, but forced them to an ignominious surrender, and, mark it, those same English troops were the best soldiers of their time. Or, take a still clearer case. Wellington's veterans were beaten at New Orleans by half their number of raw militia, but even New Orleans taught the English nothing.

"The British, in their turn, play savages to the Boers, and advance across the open to be swept away by rifle fire. They don't seem to see that their bravery is just as useless and just as stupid as the bravery of the Hadendowa Arabs.

"If you will read the history of the American Navy you will find that in the war of 1812 your ships beat yours wherever they met them, simply because the Americans had sights on their cannon and your sailors had none. In 1814 some of the cannon of the American ships were already rifled, and their balls went through the English ships as a knife goes through cheese.

"Get up your corps of marksmen now. Give them telescopic sights and the best rifles. Train them as sharpshooters, not as pugilists, and you will beat the Boers yet, and not otherwise."

Another reason for Great Britain's failure is given by Arnold White, the author, who attributes everything to the baneful influence of London's smart society. He has written a letter on this subject to The Daily Chronicle, which has given it much prominence. In it he says:

"Disreputable women who affect the conduct of a lady without her graces are among the leading spirits of smart society. When the morals of the poultry yard flourish in the atmosphere of the stable it is only natural that the intelligence of the nursery is applied to the problems of the empire.

"To enter into the charmed circle neither brains nor breeding nor birth nor influence are necessary. All that is required is money, and then more money. Every now and then an explosion takes place and the public learns with bewilderment that cheating at cards is a normal feature of smart society, or that women who are courtesans in all but name are no more tabooed in smart society than they were from the Pavilion at Brighton in the days of the regency.

"The secret influence on the Government wielded by this common rout of Circes, Sybarites, cynics, and financiers is gross and profound. Legislation, foreign policy, and taxation are not settled in Parliament. The real decisions are made in the smart drawing rooms in the season, on Sundays in the country houses, in boudoirs and restaurants. The wrong class of American women, people who are not received in New York or Washington, are pushed into what is seemingly, but not really, exclusive society.

"Smart women without character, men without self-respect, and a Government that is too philosophical, effete, preoccupied, or exhausted to see that England's greatness is slipping away from her are the allies of this infamous confederacy."

SOUTH AFRICAN HOSPITAL CORPS.

American Red Cross Workers to Operate Within the Boer Lines.

Nearly three score well built, athletic looking men, wearing the Red Cross on their hats and sleeves, attracted much attention around the Morton House yesterday. They are members of the Irish-American Hospital Corps, which will sail on Thursday for Havre on the French liner La Gascogne, en route to Pretoria. The corps is to operate under the rules and by the permission of the American Red Cross Society. The complement includes six surgeon, with their assistants, and forty-five hospital attendants. They arrived in the city at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon by the New York Central Railroad and were welcomed by a committee of citizens, who escorted them to the Morton House.

The organization of the corps was effected in Chicago, although ten of its members hail from Boston. With $25,000, raised by the United Irish Societies, fifty-seven men were equipped. More will be sent on when additional funds are collected. They will be stationed within the Boer lines, but disclaim any preference for either side. Baggage weighing ten tons accompanies them, including a complete outfit of medical supplies, surgical instruments, dressings, and tents. The surgeons are Drs. John R. Macnamara (Chief,) Herbert H. McAuley, James J. Slattery, R. D. Long, A. F. Conroy, and J. B. Aderholt. Capt. Patrick O'Connor commands the attendants. The uniforms used are like the khaki suits of United States regulars, except for red crosses on the hat and sleeve. A Red Cross banner has been given to the corps by Miss Clara Barton, and before their departure the town of Mount Holyoke, Mass., will present an American flag to them. Both of the banners will be carried to the field.

FREWEN'S VIEW OF THE WAR.

He Resents Charge of Commercialism and Says Mines Paid More in Taxes than in Profits.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think Dr. Eaton would have been well advised to keep his pulpit for other purposes. There is not much Christian charity in ascribing to "commercialism" England's war in South Africa. Dr. Eaton says "no one for a moment believes there would have been any war in South Africa if it had not been for the discovery of diamonds and then the discovery of enormous quantities of gold."

Dr. Eaton is apparently not aware that the African diamond mines are in our Cape Colony, and not in the Transvaal. As to the gold mines which are in the Transvaal, they are only responsible for the war inasmuch as they have attracted English workingmen and large investments of English capital, and it is the profit from our labor and capital there which has enabled Mr. Krüger to arm his minority to the teeth.

Let me only add that since the discovery of gold, 75 per cent. of the net profits of the gold mining industry has been absorbed by Mr. Krüger in taxes. The only year in which the gold mines paid more dividends to their shareholders than taxes to the Transvaal revenue was 1898. In 1897 the total amount paid in dividends was £2,729,000, and the revenue collected was £3,956,402.

Nor is this all. In addition to the direct payments to revenue, there is the bill paid to Mr. "Monopolist" Lippert for dynamite, namely, £900,000 a year. The cost of this dynamite to Mr. Lippert is £300,000; his profit, £600,000. If you add to the £3,900,000 paid to revenue the £600,000 profit on dynamite which Mr. Krüger obliges the mines to pay his creature Mr. Lippert, you have a total of £4,500,000. Capitalized, this sum would pay the interest on £150,000,000, and if you divide this sum among the 20,000 Boer families in the Transvaal it would give each family nearly $40,000.

It is indeed worth while to disfranchise two-thirds of a community in order to endow thus worthily the one-third.

The idea that England has gone to war to grab gold mines is absurd. We shall spend a hundred millions sterling on the war; it is not likely that the mines will ever pay a hundred millions in dividends, and the dividends go not to England, but to the shareholders. More than one-half the shares in the mines are owned in France and Germany.

The truth should be apparent to every critic, lay or clerical. The annual taxation in Sweden is $5 a head, in England $15, but in the Transvaal $110. The taxes have been visibly expended in buying Krupp guns and Mauser rifles. Who doubts that Mr. Krüger intended, if let alone, to arm all the Dutch folk in South Africa at the expense of the industry of the Outlanders and then, at a convenient season, when trouble confronted England on the Continent, to turn us out of South Africa?

That Mr. Chamberlain has brought this latent mischief to a head, however late in the day, is his lasting contribution to our empire, and those who hate that empire most hate Mr. Chamberlain most.

MORETON FREWEN.

Washington, Feb. 12, 1900.

PRO-BOER MEETING BROKEN UP.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The Socialists tried to hold a pro-Boer, or peace, meeting at Mile End, London, last evening. A hostile crowd invaded the hall, shouting "Down with the Boers," and singing the national anthem.

Henry Hyndman, the Socialist leader, and others, attempted to speak, but they were roughly handled and scattered. The utmost violence prevailed, and the police were compelled to intervene and to clear the streets in the neighborhood of the hall.

FOR AND AGAINST CORONERS.

At the meeting of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, held last evening at the Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third Street, Dr. Hamilton Williams, Coroner's physician, read a paper on "The Coroner's Physician at Work," in which he told of some of the hardships of the lot of that official. The duty of the Coroner, he said, was to act in a judicial capacity in determining whether or not any person was responsible for the death of another. The Coroner's physician had only to determine the cause of death.

Dr. Williams told several stories of his experiences in his professional capacity, and criticised the conduct of the physicians at Bellevue Hospital, who frequently refused, he asserted, to make diagnoses in the cases of patients under their care, thereby forcing overworked Coroner's physicians to perform unnecessary autopsies. He said:

"I appreciate the desires of the students to see autopsies and gain experience in their profession, but if any are present here to-night I wish that they would take my words to heart and learn to have some consideration for the Coroner's physician."

Another subject upon which the speaker touched was infanticide, which, he said, was of alarming frequency in New York City, and he referred to the difficulty he experienced.

Dr. Williams closed his address by enumerating some of the evils which, he declared, would result from the removal of the Coroners' office, as has been suggested, and by stating that at the present time the Coroners' physicians were the most miserably paid public officials in New York.

Drs. Donlin and Weston also spoke briefly on the alleged existing evils of the Coroners' office suggesting that more men be employed as Coroners' physicians. There were but four men to do this work in the Borough of Manhattan, and there should be one for every 200,000 of population.

Dr. Donlin then nearly stirred up a lively discussion by referring to the death of a woman named Dora Seltz, who died in Bellevue Hospital, and criticising the action of Dr. H. R. Purdy, of 149 Lexington Avenue and Dr. Otto Maier of 316 East Eighteenth Street in that case, in disputing the diagnosis of the Coroner's physician.

Lawyer Isidor Hirshfield made the point of order that the discussion of personal differences was not germane to the paper under discussion, and the President so ruled, although Dr. Purdy, who was present, said that he was perfectly willing that the matter should be discussed.

Dr. Purdy later on again suggested that the Coroners' Office might be abolished, and that the work of the Coroner's physician could be done by experts appointed by the Board of Health. He suggested also that the Board of Health should have a pathological labratory. He said that the Coroner should be a lawyer of five or ten years' experience, and said that a good reform would be the abolishment of the Coroner's jury. He had never heard any one say a good word of the Coroner's jury. The Coroner could sift the evidence in any case, and if, in his belief, the facts warranted it, he could turn the case over to the District Attorney or the Grand Jury.

BASEBALL MEETING POSTPONED.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—The meeting of the promoters of the American Association of Baseball Clubs, called for this afternoon by Acting President Harry Quin of Milwaukee, was postponed until to-morrow morning, and the organization of the new league put off another day.

Delegates from Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Milwaukee, St. Louis, and Louisville were present to-day at the conferences held in the Great Northern Hotel, but it was thought best to postpone definite action until representatives from Detroit and Boston arrived. "Tom" McCarthy of Boston arrived on a late train to-night, and "Tim" Navin of Detroit is expected early to-morrow morning. Upon the efforts of these two, it is said, depends the life of the organization that is proposed as a rival to the National League.

CAKEWALK CHAMPIONSHIP WON.

An audience that filled Madison Square Garden saw forty-nine negro couples compete for the championship of America at the annual cakewalk of the National Ethiopian Amusement Company last night. For nearly three hours the contestants pranced and glided about the arena with every kind of step, graceful and otherwise, that the ingenuity of cakewalkers could invent. It was after midnight when, by process of elimination, James Russell of Buffalo and Miss Maggie Taylor were left alone on the floor and were adjudged the National champions. The victory was a popular one, although the contest had been close and each couple had many applauding friends in the audience.

Before the cakewalk began there was a vaudeville entertainment made up of plantation songs by a chorus of 100 voices, a competitive drill by companies of negro school children from Manhattan and Brooklyn, and a drill by a corps of young women from Brooklyn. Miss Margaret Scott, who is known as "the Black Gerster," sang, and was compelled to respond to several encores.

COOPER UNION ALUMNI.

Nearly 100 graduates of Cooper Union were present at the annual dinner of the Alumni Association, held last night at the Marlborough Hotel. Toasts were responded to by Abram S. Hewitt, for the Trustees; Prof. George W. Plympton, for the Faculty; J. Charles Riedel, Prof. Spice, Charles W. Reubens, Arthur Haas, and John F. O'Rourke. Among others present were R. Fulton Cutting and Prof. Walter Holliday. Andrew Carnegie, who is now in the South, sent a letter regretting his inability to be present, which was read by Edward R. Storm, President of the Alumni Association.

Mr. Hewitt, in responding to the toast "The Trustees," said that Cooper Union was the result of self-sacrifice on the part of Peter Cooper and that the present free night schools of the city had been modeled upon the first night school in New York, which had been founded by Peter Cooper.

STRICKEN IN HIS PULPIT.

The Rev. Gilbert A. Shaw, rector of the New England Congregational Church, in South Ninth Street, Brooklyn, is very ill at the parsonage adjoining the church, at 177 South Ninth Street. He was stricken in the pulpit on Sunday morning while he was offering the first prayer at the service. Mr. Shaw is suffering from a severe attack of the grip. When taken ill he put his hands to his left side and staggered backward, saying faintly, "I am too weak to proceed."

Just as Mr. Shaw was about to fall he was caught and sustained by H. W. Sharot, the Treasurer of the Sunday school, who had hastened from a front pew to the pulpit. He assisted the pastor to the church study. Messengers were sent after physicians, and the first to arrive was Dr. Charles Zellhoefer. Mr. Shaw was then assisted to the parsonage, and received medical treatment. It was found that his heart was affected as the result of his illness.

The President of the Board of Trustees, Charles Van Buren dismissed the congregation. Mr. Shaw is about forty-five years old. He succeeded the Rev. Dr. William T. McElveen as pastor of the church, and took charge in September last.

ANTI-TRUST MEN SPEAK

Discuss Possible Remedies at the Chicago Meeting.

TALK GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

Also Want All Trust Goods Placed on the Free List—Railways Accused of Discrimination.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—To-night at the close of the first day's proceedings of the anti-trust conference called by the National Anti-Trust League good progress had been made with the set speeches, of which a dozen or more were delivered. The resolutions Committee was busy this afternoon and to-night, while the main body of the delegates were listening to the speeches.

A set of resolutions was formulated covering the following points: Government ownership of all railways and telegraph lines, the abolition of all special privileges by legislative enactment, placing on the free list of all trust goods, and direct legislation by petition from the people. The discussion in committee was carried out on these lines. An amendment was offered for the taxation of all franchises, but was voted down on the ground that such action would simply legalize special privileges.

The conference met in Central Music Hall at 11 o'clock this morning. President Lockwood of the Executive Committee called the meeting to order.

Mayor Harrison welcomed the delegates on behalf of the city. He denounced trusts in general as dangerous and threatening the integrity of the Nation. Already, he said, the Senate of the United States had been reduced to a small convention of the owners and representatives of the trusts. A few years more would see the House and our judiciary reduced to the same condition.

During his address Mr. Lockwood paid considerable attention to the railroads and the Standard Oil Company, and in emphatic terms ascribed the business conditions, so far as trusts are concerned, to the unlawful freight discrimination practiced by the railroads.

As a remedy, he suggested the Government ownership of all roads and the formation of an independent political party having for its watchword the destruction of trusts.

Ex-Judge William Prentiss of Illinois was elected temporary Chairman, and addressed the convention. In the course of his remarks he said:

"We are here to decide upon some remedy, and then to go forth among the people and convince them that they should start the work. In my judgment, the trust evil was caused by the failure of the people to recognize what are their rights and what their powers are."

Gen. E. B. Finley of Ohio was recognized by the Chair on a question of personal privilege. He wished it understood, he said, that he was not here for the purpose of aiding in the organization of a new political party. He feared that such a construction might be placed upon a portion of the speech of President Lockwood in the calling of the conference to order.

President Lockwood immediately explained that he was not here for the organization of a new party, but his belief was that all men should, in the accomplishment of the purpose before the conference, rise above the interests of party.

Among the other speakers who addressed the conference were Frank W. Elliott, Kansas; Gov. A. E. Lee, South Dakota; William P. Black, Illinois; Herbert S. Bigelow, Cincinnati; Dr. George H. Sherman, Detroit; Jay D. Miller, Chicago, and T. Carl Spelling, San Francisco, and a paper of Alexander Del Mar, New York, was read by Judge Henning.

The remedies suggested for what the majority of the speakers termed the trust evil were in the main of a legislative character. Some advocated State legislation, some National legislation, and others concurrent and uniform action. The question of Government ownership of all quasi public corporations was also advocated.

Among the speakers at the evening session of the conference were Congressman Sulzer and Bolton Hall of New York. Mr. Sulzer's speech was practically an arraignment of the Republican Party, he referring to it as the party of trusts and the plutocracy, saying that it stands for Hanna and Is Hanna.

The most important work of the conference will fall on the Resolutions Committee, which is made up as follows:

Louis F. Post, Illinois; W. J. Abbot, Illinois; M. L. Lockwood, Pennsylvania; Prof. Wills, Kansas; W. D. P. Bliss, Colorado; Gen. J. B. Weaver, Iowa; J. S. Crosby, New York; George Fred Williams, Massachusetts; Tom L. Johnson, Ohio; Henry F. George, Jr., New York; Richard Dalton, Kansas; Jerry Simpson, Kansas; Congressman Sulzer, New York; G. A. Stockwell, Minnesota; Charles A. Towne, Minnesota; Judge J. Clegg, Louisiana; Joseph Shakley, Pennsylvania; Gov. Lee, South Dakota; John Z. White, Illinois; Sam Jones, Toledo, Ohio; Ignatius Donnelly, Minnesota; Frank S. Monnett, Ohio; A. P. McQuirk, Iowa; W. B. Fleming, Kentucky; Prof. J. R. Commons, New York; C. B. Matthews, New York; George H. Shibley, New York; Milton Park, Texas; Dr. George H. Sherman, Michigan; T. J. Cole, Indiana; Garrett Droffers of the South Dakota University, John P. Altgeld, Illinois; Clarence S. Darrow and E. W. Rucker, Chicago, and E. W. Berris, New York.

The Committee on National Organization, next in importance to that on Resolutions, is composed of:

M. L. Lockwood, Pennsylvania; C. B. Matthews, New York; J. R. Sovereign, Arkansas; Judge Clegg, Louisiana; E. O. Norton, Alabama; H. B. Martin, New York; Tom L. Johnson, Ohio; C. T. Bride, Ohio; George Fred Williams, Massachusetts; William Prentiss, Illinois; Jerry Simpson, Kansas; J. B. Weaver, Iowa; Congressman Sulzer, New York; E. R. Ridgeley, Kansas; A. P. McQuirk, Iowa; C. J. Buell, Minnesota; Nathan Cole, Colorado; C. H. Howard, Chicago; P. E. Dowe, New York; William Rann, New York; Louis Post, Chicago; R. Boddinghouse, Chicago; W. D. P. Bliss, California; Willis J. Abbot, Chicago, and Mrs. Lucinda Chandler, Illinois.

INTEREST IN MME. FERROUH.

Presence of the Turkish Minister's Wife a Departure from Her Country's Traditions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The return of the Turkish Minister, Ali Ferrouh Bey, who reached Washington to-day after three months' leave of absence, and accompanied by his wife and sister, is a matter of general social interest, inasmuch as the coming of Mme. Ali Ferrouh marks a distinct departure from Turkish traditions and for the first time brings a woman to the Turkish Legation.

The Minister, who was accredited to Washington March 30, 1898, is well known and popular in society. He is a member of the Metropolitan Club and a favorite dinner guest with resident as well as official hostesses. He speaks French and English fluently, and is frequently mistaken for a Spaniard. His wife and young sister will, however, not adopt American ways, but will follow to the letter the Mohammedan law, even to the matter of always appearing veiled outside their own home, no exception being made even in favor of the official functions at the White House.

Mme. Ferrouh never before left her native country. Her present home, on Q Street, is furnished in true Oriental fashion, and her maid is a native of Constantinople. In a short time she will observe a day at home, like the other diplomatic hostesses, but the visitors will be women only, no man other than her husband and brother ever being permitted to look on the unveiled face of this interesting and much-discussed young woman. Her sister-in-law is still under the direction of a governess, who accompanied the party from Constantinople, the same rigid laws applying to all three. Another member of the household is the brother of Mme. Ferrouh, who accompanied the family from Turkey.

Theodore E. Macy Dead.

Theodore E. Macy, who was for many years engaged in the wholesale grocery business, and was one of the oldest Directors of the old Sixth Avenue Surface Road, died yesterday from heart trouble at his home, 800 Prospect Avenue. Mr. Macy was born in this city seventy-four years ago. He went into the grocery business, and when twenty-five years old opened a wholesale and retail store for himself at Sixth Avenue and Thirteenth Street. Later he established branch stores along Sixth Avenue, at Twentieth, Twenty-sixth, and Forty-third Streets. He retired from active business life ten years ago. He leaves five children.

SPRING STYLES

KNOX HATS

READY THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15TH.

The Knox Hats are approved by gentlemen desiring unquestionably correct style, superior quality and the highest class of workmanship. Sold by the representative hatters in every city in the United States and Canada.

Americans visiting Europe can obtain KNOX HATS from the European Agencies:
LONDON: Preedy & Co., 12A Regent Street, near Pall Mall. PARIS: A. Gelot, 13 Rue de la Paix.
Also on sale by GABRIEL RAMENTOL & CO., 32 Obispo St., Havana, Cuba.
M. E. KILLEAN, Hotel St., Honolulu, H.

TAYLOR HOLDS MILITIA

Order for Their Dispersal Recalled at Instance of Friends.

FRANKFORT CONTINUES QUIET

Republican Legislators Return to the City—Bullet Intended for Goebel Found in a Tree.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 12.—This was another day of unbroken calm in Frankfort. The Republican members of the Legislature met at noon, and after appointing committees to inform Gov. Taylor that, pursuant to the terms of his proclamation, adjourning the Legislature at London and calling it to Frankfort, they had come to this city, and were prepared to transact such business as might come before them. The Governor acknowledged the messages, and both houses adjourned until to-morrow. There were nine members in the Senate and twenty-eight in the House.

The committee which was expected from the Democratic members at Louisville to report whether it is safe for their colleagues to come to Frankfort, did not appear. The Republican leaders say that they expect nothing now to transpire until after Judge Taft, in Cincinnati, has rendered his decision on Wednesday.

At one time to-day Gov. Taylor decided to order away all of the soldiers now here with the exception of a few for a personal body guard. He sent for Col. Williams and actually gave the orders for the moving of the troops, but several of his friends urged so strongly that the soldiers be permitted to remain that Gov. Taylor changed his intention and said that, for the present at least, he would not send any more of them home.

Late this afternoon the detectives working on the Goebel assassination discovered a bullet imbedded in one of the trees on the south side of the Capitol Square. It struck the tree about twenty inches from the ground and almost on a line from the Executive Building and the spot where Mr. Goebel fell. A block of wood containing the bullet was cut from the tree, and is now in the possession of the prosecuting attorney.

REPUBLICANS' CASE OPENED.

Hearing Before Judge Taft—The Arguments Touch Only the Question of Jurisdiction.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 12.—In the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Judge W. H. Taft heard arguments this afternoon on the applications for injunctions against the Kentucky State Board of Election Commissioners and the contestants for the State offices other than Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

The large courtroom would not hold all who came to the Federal Building for admission. Many of the visitors were from the Kentucky side, notably the plaintiffs against the State Board, who are citizens of Covington. The Republican State officers were also present, but the only one of the defendants in attendance was Judge Pontz of the State Board. There were a number present from Frankfort and Louisville.

The plaintiffs were represented by ex-Gov. Bradley and Messrs. Willson, Sweeney, and Yost, all of Kentucky. The defendants were represented by Messrs. Scott, Hendrick, Hager, and Maxwell, the latter being a member of the bar of Cincinnati, and the others of Kentucky.

Ex-Gov. Bradley made a plain statement of the ground upon which the action of the court is invoked. After reciting the provisions by which the State Board of Elections is converted into a Board of Contest, he declared that they were entirely repugnant to the republican form of government, which provides for three distinct departments. He asserted that this Board of Contest had been made a judicial body by the Goebel law. At this point Judge Taft inquired whether the Goebel law had been passed upon by the Court of Appeals. Gov. Bradley replied that it had, but his contention was that nevertheless, in case he could show the law to be in contravention of the Federal Constitution, then this court could be invoked. Judge Taft replied that a decision of the State court on the constitutionality of the law did not necessarily prevent jurisdiction by the United States Court of Appeals where a proper case could be shown.

Gov. Bradley then went on to show in what respect the Goebel law deprives citizens of their rights. In this line he spoke of the situation in Kentucky, with regard to the complainants having received the certificates of election by a vote of 2 to 1, and that one now the only member of the board which is about to pass upon the contests instituted by the candidates opposed to the plaintiffs.

Going into the argument for the jurisdiction of this court, he said that this action had its basis in the provision of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States. He quoted Justice Harlan as saying that a State may not disregard by any of its agents the provisions of this section by taking life, liberty, or property without due process of law.

Lawrence Maxwell, Jr., on behalf of the defendants, made a brief argument on the two propositions that the Court had no jurisdiction beyond the fact that the petitions do not present a case of equity and do not fall under the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. He said the situation was one in which the position of the complainants is in course of settlement by a State tribunal. Contest proceedings in their cases are pending. This condition presents none of the features of an equity case. Mr. Maxwell then recited a number of cases in which it had been held that the Court had no power to interfere in the removal of an officer and that courts of equity took cognizance only of civil and property rights.

A. E. Wilson, for the plaintiffs, followed in a brief argument in which he read many extracts from authorities on the jurisdiction of a court under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

J. A. Scott, for the defendants, made the point that the court could not interfere to prevent the future action of the Board of Contest. He said the only real attack which had been made on the Goebel law was that it provided that all the Election Commissioners throughout the State should be partisan Democrats.

Gov. Bradley, in his closing argument, made the declaration that there was no remedy in the State courts, and that equity has jurisdiction where common law fails, and even where equity can better redress the injury than can the common law.

After the conclusion of the arguments Judge Taft advised counsel that he would announce his decision, so far as the court having jurisdiction in the cases is concerned, at 2 P. M. Wednesday.

PLANS OF THE DEMOCRATS.

Contemplate Suit in State Courts to Establish Beckham's Claims—Call on Taylor to Surrender.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 12.—The efforts of the Democratic lawyers were directed to-day toward mapping out plans to secure the adjudication of the claims of Taylor and Beckham to the office of Governor. There is danger of a clash as long as the present positions are maintained.

Judge Pryor believes the injunction suit now pending before Judge Cantrill at Frankfort will be useless as far as determining the main issue is concerned, because its object was to prevent Gov. Taylor from interfering with the Legislature or adjourning it to London. A new start must be made, and this will probably be by a suit at law, in behalf of Beckham, to establish the legality of the action of the Legislature in declaring him elected, and to secure possession of the office, or by a petition in equity to restrain Taylor from exercising the duties of the office of Governor. It is thought such action will be begun before the end of the week.

The Democrats will confine their efforts to the State courts, their contention being that Federal courts have no jurisdiction in the case.

The Republicans, either by appeal or original proceedings before Judge Taft, will endeavor to get their claims before the Federal courts, but their course will depend largely upon that adopted by the Democrats. Petitions in the Governorship case were drawn up for submission to Judge Taft with that affecting the minor offices, but were held up temporarily because of the peace negotiations. Ex-Gov. Bradley may now present them at any time.

The Court of Appeals probably will hold its next session in Louisville. When soldiers were thrown around the State Building at Frankfort the court adjourned, declining to sit with such surroundings. Several of the Judges have been here for the past week, and it is believed they will not return while any armed men remain about the State buildings.

When the Legislature convened to-day a concurrent resolution which had passed the Senate was presented to the House calling upon "the Hon. W. S. Taylor to at once withdraw the militia and force of armed men which he has gathered about him in the State House and surrender the Executive office to J. C. W. Beckham, the lawful Governor."

Under the rules the resolution went over for one day.

A concurrent resolution offered Saturday was adopted providing for the appointment of a committee of three Representatives and two Senators to investigate conditions at Frankfort as to the safety and advisability of resuming legislative sessions at the Capitol.

In both houses a bill was introduced offering a reward of $100,000 for the detection of Goebel's murderer.

SAYS SHE SAW GOEBEL SHOT.

A Widow of Frankfort Asserts that She and Two Others Are Eye Witnesses.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 12.—It is said by Mrs. Saffel, a widow, of Frankfort, that she and two others were eye witnesses to the shooting of Senator William Goebel.

She says she was in the State House yard on her way to the office of Adjt. Gen. Collier on the morning in question, to attend to some business in regard to boarding several of the officers at her house. Mr. Goebel had passed her as she entered the State House yard, and bore to the right of the fountain, while she saw a man who was somewhat behind Mr. Goebel draw a pistol and fire at him. She noticed that the weapon made a very little smoke, and it was white, very much like steam.

The man who did the shooting ran into the State House, reaching there a few moments before Eph Lillard had closed the glass doors. She was of the opinion that the man could have shot Goebel again had he wanted to.

Mrs. Saffel says that her statement and those of the other two witnesses she saw looking at the shooting have been in the hands of Gov. Taylor for several days and will be used by him whenever he deems it best.

NOT ONE CENT

for us in this sale. Only the advantage of reducing stock and keeping tailors and cutters employed between seasons.

Until March 10th Only.

Suits or Overcoats $12 To order. Perfect fitting.

That we at no other time make for less than $15, and conceded good value at $30.

We include in this sale all the **New Spring Woolens,** in handsome and exclusive effects—Oxford, Harvard and Cambridge in rough fabrics; Vicuna, Thibet, Bradford Worsted, Melton, Moule and Whipcord, lined substantially and skillfully tailored.

NO SWEAT SHOP WORK.

COHEN & CO., Tailors.

LOOK FOR RED Balloons and Red Signs Covering Entire Building.

Corner Nassau and Ann Sts., N. Y.

For Almost a Half-Century We have Sold Goods in this city.

We have never made a misstatement about our goods, and when we say that our

OLD CROW RYE

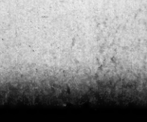
is the best, and that it returns to the distiller a larger price than any in the United States—that it is sold in its purity, that the grain and the spring of water are the finest, while the scientific formula of James Crow is worth a King's ransom, all are true in every particular. Comparisons should be convincing. Send for the James Crow booklet.

H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers, N. Y.

LAST WEEK

33D ANNUAL EXHIBITION AMERICAN WATER-COLOR SOCIETY at the WALDORF-ASTORIA

Main 33d St. Entrance. Admission, 25 Cents.



GLASSES FREE THIS WEEK.

OUR GRADUATE OPTICIANS will examine your eyes and sell you a pair of our $2.50 GOLD spring eyeglasses for $1 and give you a rolled gold eyeglass ch

The Wanamaker Store

The Mechanic Arts. Products and Prices

MECHANICS produce merchandise. Merchants sell it. It is trite but true that the good merchant studies how to wisely lose and spend money. Losses clean out stocks. Expenditures produce sales. These forces are at work in times of greatest prosperity. They reconcile paradoxes. They explain apparent extravagances. Great losses are being made on Shoes, Handkerchiefs and Furniture as now being sold here. Who the losers are does not concern you.

Twenty Thousand Handkerchiefs

That's all. Sounds big but it isn't. Sales amounted to nearly that number yesterday when half New York was out of town.

Do you remember the story? Started with 37,764 Handkerchiefs yesterday morning. The year's crop of Belfast alleged seconds, only they are firsts for such of us as are neither spies nor critics. Neither you nor any one in the world will ever know that one thread is thicker than the other or that a stitch has been dropped from the hem. And yet you buy Handkerchiefs that are well worth 50c or 25c for 12½c. Story long, time short, statement brief but solid. If you are interested come to-day. Handkerchiefs have a habit of flirting themselves away.

Dress Goods Novelties

Richness in the Rotunda. American enterprise gathers the best in the world—this is especially true of choice Dress Goods. There are two or three American houses whose collections of Dress Goods Novelties surpass any single European stock. Our own collections never take second rank. Would you know the Dress Goods world? Pursue your studies here. Not a brief passing glance. Deliberate study.

Styles for the coming spring and summer are less obtrusive than in former recent seasons. Many effects are produced by color only. Shimmer is varied by weaving. Iridescence comes from variegating threads. Yarns are more subtle than pigments. Dress textiles are not pictorial—but in them the fine and mechanic arts are wedded.

Silks with lace stripes, Figured Poplins, Hemstitched Grenadines, Black Grenadines.

Scores of patterns, colors, qualities have been translated from the dark abysses of the holds of the great liners to the freedom and brightness of the clear Rotunda since this column said "Dress Goods" last week.

A Brief Word About the Silk Sale Interest is unabated. The showing is a splendid one. The styles, the most wanted. The values remarkable. The list of kinds is much too long to attempt to print. To-day's installment relates only of a few. But the sort you wish is here—almost every good style is in the collection. And you may judge by these specimens how little your fancy will cost you.

95c—Value $1.25 to $2. 27 inches wide. Rich bordered taffeta, satin stripes on shepherd-checked grounds. Brocade taffeta-and-satin, a beautiful wavy effect, light shadings for evening wear.

$1.15—Value $1.50 to $2.25. 27 inches wide. Ombre striped taffeta, white grounds. Black taffeta with canale stripes of color. Black-and-white taffeta, hair-line stripes and combination stripes of satin. Plaid taffeta, white and colored grounds; new colors. Colored satins, with irregular stripes of white.

$1.40—Value $3. 27 inches wide. Silk-and-satin in black and white stripes. White taffeta, with small dots and ribbon stripes of color.

Rotunda.

Some Fine Furs Wonderfully Low Priced Too late in the season to buy furs? Perhaps, if bought for this winter's use alone. But these are so remarkably cheap that it will pay well to buy for next winter. Some in the list below are about half their regular value—the remainder are reduced fully a third. And furs have been advancing generally—may be higher still before next fall. Have no fear as to the styles. There'll be little, if any, change.

Boas—of natural lynx at $9, at $15, at $25. Of silvered lynx at $25 and $33.75. Of red fox at $7.50, and of blue fox at $15 and $20.

Collarettes—of blue lynx at $35. Of Persian lamb and blue fox at $30. Persian lamb and stone marten at $70. Krimmer and blue fox at $20. Seal and cross fox at $60. Seal and Hudson Bay Sable at $100. Electric seal coats with collar and lapels of Alaska sable at $30. Some fancy electric seal coats at $25. Second Floor, Broadway.

Washable Petticoats Some of these prices seem very little. They are little, qualities considered. Come expecting pretty, durable, attractively made garments, agreeably marked in this wise:

50c—Striped seersucker; umbrella ruffle.

85c—Striped gingham; 1 deep, 2 small ruffles.

$1—Striped gingham; 9 in. ruffle; French hand.

$1.25—Blue gingham; deep umbrella and 9-in. accordion plaited ruffle.

$1.50—Gingham in dark stripes; deep umbrella ruffle on bias.

$1.75—Plaid crash; deep ruffle; French band.

$2.25—Prettily striped light figures; deep ruffle on bias.

Second Floor, Fourth avenue.

The Trade, Sale of Shoes

Unmatched for quantity, variety and cheapness the special sale proceeds. It is on the Fifth Floor.

The force lies in the statement that the special shoe prices are **one-third and one-half below current shoe prices in New York to-day.** Reverse the comparison: Some of them would cost you one-half more, others double, if bought elsewhere.

Men's and Boys', Women's and Girls' Shoes. The detail is only suggestive—

Women's Shoes—$1.15 to $2.65

$1.15—Laced. Kid and calf. Values $2 at wholesale.

$1.35—Laced; kid; welted soles. Values $1.75.

$1.70—Button and laced; many brand-new lasts; tips of kid or patent leather. Some turn soles. Mostly $2.50 values.

$2—Fine leathers; best styles. Value $3.

$2.35—Many from a standard maker of $3.50 shoes. A leading offering.

$2.65—Mannish lasts; full toes. Value $4.

$1 to $1.50—Women's Oxfords; Black or tan; new shapes. Values half to two-thirds more.

Men's Shoes—$1.60 to $2.65

$1.75—Calf and grain leather; tan and brown. Spring weight or leather lined. Values $3 and $3.50.

$2.30—Button shoes in calfskin. Lace shoes in calfskin, enamel and patent leather, kid-skin and box calf. Welted soles. Value $3.50.

Fifth floor.

Men's Shoes—

$2.30—Waxed calf; button shoes. A latest fashion. Value $3.50.

$2.65—First class shoes, laced and buttoned. The latest styles. Some Oxfords.

70c—House shoes; flexible soles; opera cut; tan and black.

Misses' Shoes—

95c—Kid, patent leather tips; spring heels. Sizes 11 to 2. Value, $1.25.

Boys' Shoes—

$1 to $1.90—A variety of satisfying styles. Values double.

Children's Shoes—85c to $1.15

85c—Sizes 8 to 10½. Button and lace.

95c—Sizes 8 to 10½. Fine grade kid.

95c—Sizes 11 to 2. Kid and calfskin.

$1.15—Sizes 11 to 2. All fine leathers.

Babies' Shoes—

25c—Kid soles; blue, pink, white, black. Value, 50c.

Shoe Polish—9c a bottle; Raven Gloss Shoe Polish; popular as a 25c dressing.

Traditions in Costumes

"Fashion repeats itself." So says everybody. "What everybody says must be true." That's quoted universally. Both sayings are false, because each is only half true. Fashion *did not* repeat itself when the tailor-man took away the dressmaker's work in woolens. And Fashion is original when she sets the tailor at work upon silks. You'll give ready assent to this when you see the black cloth straps and bindings, points and revers on black taffeta suits first shown here last Saturday. Freshness of form and treatment in these costumes will tell you that originality has not gone from the realm of women's dress, $78 and $120.

Burlap skirts *redivivus*. This season with linen embroidery—the novelty is in the trimming. See them! They're stylish—ugly enough to be very handsome.

Second floor, Broadway.

Couches at $18---Fair $25 Value

Three hundred especially high-grade couches are placed on sale this morning. There are two good styles—150 of each. One is a tufted couch with hard wood frame, all hair filling, best steel springs, tapestry covers and heavy bullion fringe. The other is a self-opening box couch; excellent quality hair filling, best springs, coverings of plain and figured denims and cretonnes in various colors.

$18 for Either Kind

though regularly they would sell for $25.

Men's Spring Suits in the Popular Oxford Gray Cheviot Although among the first arrivals of spring clothing these are quite heavy enough for immediate wear. They're stylish, they're thoroughly good and they're priced moderately—$12, $15 and $20. All of good cheviots in the new Oxford grays. Coats are single breasted, the vests double breasted—both new in cut.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

A Little Sale of Pocket-books To clear a space. Smart, stylish pocket-books in approved leathers and new styles—square and elongated, plain or mounted—regular $1.50 and $1.75 values, go for

$1 Each

Large gilt initials free. Then these:

Finger Pouches, with inside frame, 50c. Gilt initials free.

Real Seal Finger Pouches, calf leather lined. 85c. Gilt initials free.

Pigskin Pouches, calf leather lined, 75c. Gilt initials free.

Tenth street.

A New Mattress A sensible innovation. A mattress for two sleepers of varying weights. Bisected vertically—one part of hard black drawing hair, the other of South American soft hair, the best of each, of course. Comfortable and wearing evenly. Full size, 40 lbs., best blue-and-white and fancy tickings, $25.

Third floor.

Prince Albert Coats and Vests In this line of very superior clothing are one or two kinds worthy of especial mention. In point of correctness of style and in making, your exclusive tailor can do no more for you than we can in these ready-to-wear coats and vests. Yet the prices here are only about half as much as his would be. And you'll be satisfactorily fitted. We are as particular as you are about this.

$20—For coat and vest of black Thibet; serge lined; silk faced; double-breasted vests. Same quality, silk lined throughout at $25.

$35—Of imported black Vicuna; silk lined; vests double breasted.

Fine worsted trousers, appropriate for wear with Prince Alberts, at $5, $7 and $8.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Turkish Bath Cabinets Hygienic Turkish and Russian bath cabinets, tight, double-walled, rubber coated. Fitted with face steamers, collar and foot cloths, and alcohol stoves that reach 150 degrees in three minutes. You can regulate the heat at will.

No, not awkward and "in the way." A mere touch—and you can fold the cabinet into a six-inch space.

Single wall cabinets, $5; were $7.50.

Double wall cabinets, $8.25; were $12.50.

Basement.

For the Toilet Little prices added to big quality equals bargains. Yours for satisfaction.

Tooth Brushes, 4 rows of bristles, 10c each.

Women's Dressing Combs, horn, 18c each.

Puff Boxes, decorated china, 25c each.

Shaving Sets—lather-brush, soap and strop—25c, 35c and 50c each. Tenth street side.

Good Corsets at Small Cost 45c, 65c and $1. Shapely, strong and flexible. A special lot that ought to sell—do regularly—at prices from 75c to $2. Made of jean. Short, medium and long waists; some with spoon steels.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

House Dresses Tidy house dresses of striped gingham and percale. Made "all in one," just ready to wear, well-modeled, to fit any figure. Braid trimmings or piping; colors light or dark. $1 to $2.25.

Second floor, Tenth street.

February Favors Favors for February dinners—every pretty suggestion of the Fourteenth and the Twenty-second seized and acted upon. Hearts and hatchets chiefly—candy-boxes. In the Candy Store where pure, delicious sweets can fill them.

Basement.

Mackintoshes for Men Waterproof. We want to be taken literally. We know our word is respected. From the lowest price to the highest every mackintosh is absolutely waterproof—*seams sewed and cemented.* All the usual best fabrics. All 54 inches long. $3 to $22.50.

Men's Goods—Ninth street side.

Last Chance for Valentines Just one day more for the performance of the sweet old custom. Every kind of tasteful Valentine, old-fashioned or new-fangled. Prices nearly nominal:

Lace Valentines, 2c to 35c.
Flat Cards, 2c to 10c.
Folding Cards, 3c to 12c.
Drop Cards, 15c to 22c. Booklets, 5c to 18c.
Heart Shape Cards, 2c to 8c.
Novelties, 8c to $1.60.
Hand Painted Sachets, $1 to $3.75.
Book Store, Ninth street.

Brand New Wrappers The woman of good taste is as particular about her wrappers as her ball gowns. These were made for her. As pretty as they are comfortable; as comfortable as can be. Prices low:

$1—Figured Chintz; full front; yoke and plaits in back; bretelles; flounce.

$1.50—Striped percales; yoke back and front; bretelles; braid trimmings; flounce.

$1.75—Fine lawn, striped; plaited yoke of white lawn; plaited back; full front; bretelles; trimmed with lace; ruffle on skirt.

$2.25—Striped percale; yoke back and front; full front; Watteau back; scalloped bretelle; dainty embroidery and white braid.

Second floor, 4th ave.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

JUMPED FROM BRIDGE, HE SAYS.

Surgeon Tests Roussin's Condition with a Pin—Story Discredited.

Arthur Roussin, twenty-three years old, a coppersmith, is a prisoner in Hudson Street Hospital on a charge of attempted suicide. His home, he said, is at 8 Seminary Street, Charlestown, Mass.

Roussin was found walking on the pier at the foot of Dover Street last night by Policeman Bernard Murphy of the Steamboat squad, and as he was thoroughly wet, the officer asked him where he had been. He replied that he had just jumped from Brooklyn Bridge. Afterward he said he did so for notoriety, and possibly to make money, as he had none. An ambulance was called from Hudson Street Hospital, where Surgeon Sherrill, who responded to the call, took him at once for examination. It was noticed at the hospital that his collar was not wet. He had feigned unconsciousness when the doctor first arrived at the pier, but got up at once when the surgeon stuck a pin in him and assumed a fighting attitude.

The surgeon said later that there was not a bone broken in Roussin's body, nor was there any sign of internal injury.

Roussin said that on Sunday last he arrived in this city, and that last evening while he was walking across the bridge promenade he made up his mind to jump. Throwing off his hat and coat, he climbed over the tracks and railing and plunged off. He said that when he rose he swam to the pier.

As his collar was still dry, and as he is not even bruised by concussion with the water, he found no one to credit his story, but as he persisted in affirming its truth he was made a prisoner at the hospital.

NEW BABY ONLY A MITE.

Tiny Miss Van Buskirk Weighed Two and a Half Pounds at Birth.

One of the smallest babies which ever entered the world in Brooklyn has been born to Mr. and Mrs. J. Van Buskirk of 441 First Street, that borough. This mite of humanity was born on Tuesday last and weighed but two and a half pounds. Since then the baby girl has picked up half a pound in weight. The baby measures 13 inches in height. The circumference of her wrist is 1⅞ inches, and the length of her foot 1⅝ inches. The tiny Miss Van Buskirk is physically perfect, and at present there seems to be no reason to fear that she will not live.

Mr. Van Buskirk is traveling in the South and has not yet seen his mite of a daughter. The baby will be named when he returns.

Jersey City to Vote To-day.

Jersey City will vote to-day on the question of buying the water supply plant which Patrick H. Flynn is constructing. The polls will be open from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. at the usual places.

CHILD DIES OF BURNS.

Big Crowd Follows as He Is Borne to the Station House.

Louis Waas, four years old, was fatally burned yesterday afternoon while playing near the kitchen fire in the apartments of his uncle, Tobias Schwartz, on the third floor of the tenement 207 East One Hundred and Fourth Street. The boy's mother was deserted by her husband. She lives in the Schwartz household and goes out daily to work. Yesterday she left the house at an early hour, the boy remaining at home in charge of his uncle. About 2 o'clock Mr. Schwartz retired to take a nap, telling his son Louis to see that no harm came to the child. All went well until Louis left the room for a minute. He had hardly turned his back when the child, who was near the stove, gave a scream of terror. Rushing back into the room he found the child enveloped in flames, his clothing having been ignited by hot coals. Snatching up a blanket, he hastily wrapped the child in it.

Thomas Pilkington, who occupies apartments on the floor below, dashed up stairs at this point to learn the cause of the screams. Seeing what had happened he caught the child up in his arms and ran across Third Avenue to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, followed by a large crowd. Here a hurry call was rung for the Harlem Hospital ambulance. Dr. Blackman, who responded to the call, applied remedies to relieve the child's sufferings and then took it to the hospital. Here every effort was made to save the child's life, but he died at 6 o'clock.

ROLAND REED MUCH IMPROVED.

He Is Able to Take a Drive—His Recovery Is Now Expected.

Roland Reed, the actor, who has been ill at St. Luke's Hospital for many weeks, suffering from cancer of the stomach, has been gaining steadily recently, and was so much improved yesterday as to be permitted to take a short carriage ride on Riverside Drive. Mr. Reed was in the best of spirits and greatly enjoyed the drive after his long confinement.

An operation was performed upon Mr. Reed, and at one time it was thought that a second one would be necessary, but now the physicians expect that Mr. Reed will fully recover without another operation.

Smallpox in a Post Office.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Post Office Department has been informed that the Assistant Postmaster at Readsville, N. Y., is thought to be suffering from smallpox. Orders have been issued to have the mail at that place fumigated, if necessary.

NEW OPERETTA PRODUCED

"Princess Chic" Given Last Night at the Casino.

Much Applause and the Music Agreeable to the Hearers—Work of the Performers.

At the Casino last night a new operetta entitled "Princess Chic" was performed for the first time in this city. The book is by Kirke La Shelle and the music by Julian Edwards. The production was witnessed by one of those audiences which are always to be found at the Casino on a first night, and its applause was of a cordial, indeed a most generous, kind. That the operetta was agreeable to those present was not to be disputed. This may be accepted as evidence that it served the purpose for which it was designed. This is, perhaps, all that can be asked of an art work of the highest type, and therefore we must not look with eyes too critical at a modest operetta, designed for Casino consumption.

The book of Mr. La Shelle contains a story which is of no serious importance, and which may be deciphered with more or less difficulty by those who are interested in the machinations of Charles the Bold against Louis XI. of France. The love story is easily understood, and there is nothing startlingly unfamiliar in the pranks of a young lady who wishes to make a Duke love her for herself. The development of the story is not at all skillful. Mr. La Shelle is apparently a mere novice in the art of dramatic construction, or he may never have given it any attention at all. When he knows more about it he will not try to reveal salient points in his plot in an ensemble. The comic element in the book is very weak, indeed. The comedians are not closely enough concerned in the essential part of the action, and their humor therefore seems to be dragged in by main force.

Mr. Julian Edwards has joined the little army of operetta composers who believe it necessary to write down to their public. Of course if one writes down to a public of a low standard he will get appreciation from just that sort of a public. Some of Mr. Edwards's tunes are good, but these always were. Others are merely cheap operetta jingle. Some of the ensembles show the musicianly skill which is a part of this composer's equipment. The scoring is solid, but without any striking characteristics.

As the operetta had already been produced in Chicago the performance last night was smooth. As the Princess Christine, MacDonald sang fairly well, and acted with some judgment, though without much technical resource. Richard Golden, as the Steward, did about as much as could be done with so poor a part. The others disported themselves according to their capacities, and as they seemed to please the audience, let the record of that fact suffice. The operetta was admirably mounted.

Charles	Mr. Winfield Blake
Louis XI	Mr. Melville Collins
Francois	Mr. Edgar Temple
Chamberlin	Mr. Richard Golden
Brevet	Mr. J. C. Miron
Brabeau	Mr. Walter A. Lawrence
Pommard	Mr. Harry Brown
Herald	Mr. E. S. Beverly
Captain	Mr. F. S. Dearduff
Herald	Mr. Lawrence Frye
Valmond	Mr. F. Hammond
Marifus	Mr. Harold Lynn
Jerome	Mr. James Daly
Raoul	Miss Flora Enright
Picquet	Miss Emilie Knapp
Lorraine	Miss Mathilde Preville
Estelle	Miss Louise Willis Hepner
Princess Chic	Miss Christie MacDonald

"Aida" at the Opera.

At the Metropolitan Opera House last night "Aida" was once more performed. There was a large audience and a great deal of applause. Mme. Emma Eames repeated her interpretation of the title rôle. She was in good voice and sang the music beautifully, as she has done before. Owing to the continued indisposition of M. Saleza, Signor Jules Perotti was the Rhadames. His work deserves the credit due to an experienced artist treading on familiar ground. His upper tones were of good quality and he was much applauded for his share of the Nile scene. Signor Scotti was again a fine Amonasro, Mme. Mantelli a good Amneris, and M. Plançon a sonorous High Priest.

Mme. Sembrich to Sing To-day.

Mme. Marcella Sembrich will be heard in a song recital for the first time in this country at Carnegie Hall March 13. The programme will consist of works by Italian, German, French, English, and Slavic composers, and will be devoted wholly to songs.

OPERA SINGERS TO GO SOUTH.

Mlle. Calve and M. Saleza, Owing to Ill Health, Will Not Sing for a Month.

Two important members of the Grau Opera Company, Mlle. Emma Calvé and M. Albert Saleza, by special arrangement with the management, have withdrawn from the company, and for the coming month will not be cast for any rôle. This action on the part of these two artists, it was said last night at the Metropolitan Opera House, is due to ill-health, both being compelled to seek warmer climates in order to regain perfect health.

Mlle. Calvé left yesterday morning, accompanied by Mme. Salignac and maid, for Palm Beach, Florida, where she will remain for two or three weeks, after which she will probably visit Havana for a week and then return to this city and resume her place as a member of the Grau forces.

M. Saleza, either to-day or to-morrow, accompanied by his wife, will go to Lakewood or some Southern resort, where he will remain for three weeks, during which time he hopes to obtain relief from a cold which he has been unable to cure in this city.

"THE PRIVATE SECRETARY."

Successful Production at the Murray Hill Theatre.

This has been a season of successes with the Donnelly Stock Company at the Murray Hill Theatre, but this week's production is one of the best that has been offered the patrons for some time, and consists of C. H. Hawtrey's farcical comedy called "The Private Secretary," with Henry V. Donnelly in the rôle of Mr. Cattermole, in which he undoubtedly surpassed any of his previous work. William Redmund was well fitted for the character of Mr. Marsland, and he mingled the drollery and pathos of the part in a clever manner. The other members of the company likewise are to be credited with some of their best work. This is due to the fact that each has found in the play a character especially suited to his or her talents. Miss Dorothy Donnelly, in the part of Edith Marsland, divided honors with Mr. Redmund. Mrs. Thomas Barry as Mrs. Stead is cast to better advantage than for some time. Edwin Nicander was also a favorite in the part of Harry Marsland, while Charles Waldron, Walter Allen, Irene Jordan, and Grace Huntington, the other members of the company, have thoroughly congenial rôles. That the public appreciates such plays is shown by the fact that the house at both matinée and evening performance was crowded to its capacity. Next week's attraction will be "Diplomacy."

LANGTRY ACTRESS WILL SUE.

Miss Ethel Henry Resents Discharge from the Company.

Miss Ethel Henry, who came to this country with Mrs. Langtry to play a leading part in "The Degenerates," finds herself in an exceedingly bad plight. After one week Mrs. Langtry's manager dismissed her, saying she was "miscast" for the character. No money was offered to pay the passage back to England of her mother and herself. Miss Henry has a ten weeks' contract, and her counsel, Emanuel Friend, who was engaged yesterday, says she has a good case.

Miss Henry, when seen at the Hotel Bartholdi, said: "I would much prefer that nothing should be said. Mrs. Langtry is playing the 'Lady Bountiful' here for strangers, but she should have charity for others. I canceled other engagements to accept Mrs. Langtry's offer, and at the rehearsals the author commended my interpretation of the rôle. We have been here five weeks, and at the end of the second I was dismissed. It places my mother and myself in a very distressing plight. A compromise was offered me when I applied for my salary, but the terms were so absurd that I could not entertain them."

Mrs. Langtry, through her secretary, Mrs. Terry, declined to discuss the matter.

Mme. Carrington Married.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Feb. 12.—A cablegram received to-day by R. E. Beeson of this city announced the marriage in London of his sister, Mme. Abbie Beeson Carrington, the American opera singer, to Prof. Wilbert Lewys, Director of the Virgil Clavier Musical schools of London and Berlin.

KENDALS TRIUMPH AT CHICAGO.

Produced "Greatest of These" and Responded to Many Curtain Calls.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—Mr. and Mrs. Kendal appeared at Power's Theatre to-night in the "Greatest of These," a play never before presented in America. A large and fashionable audience recalled them after every one of the four acts, and many of those present were moved to tears and sobs.

The play centres about an English provincial home of the middle class. The wife has erred in her early married life, and been forgiven for the sake of the children and respectability. The forgiveness is a seeming only, for the husband concentrates all the Christian graces and virtues but charity in himself. The son forges a bill of exchange, and it is cashed by the man whom the husband hates. Through the busybody rector the wife is at last driven from home.

The other living child, a daughter, goes with her mother, leaving the father alone. While thus deserted by all but his son, the father learns of the crime of the boy, and the help extended by the friend, which he had himself refused. He reviews his whole life, and seeing the utter selfishness of it, forgives the wife and son, and takes them all back, not only to his home, but his heart.

Mrs. Le Moyne's Debut as a star.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Sarah Colwell Le Moyne, long known as a dramatic reader, made her début as a star at the Columbia Theatre to-night in a new play written for her by Harriet Ford and Mrs. H. C. De Mille, entitled "The Greatest Thing in the World." It is a comedy-drama of modern New York society, in which a devoted mother saves her son from an inherited tendency to drink. Mrs. Le Moyne plays the part of the mother. She is supported by a company including Frederick De Belleville, Robert Edeson, Henry Jewett, Verner Clarges, Walter Thomas, Katherine Grey, Hope Ross, and Harriet Sterling. A large audience greeted the new star and play with every evidence of approval.

"Mamselle 'Awkins" in Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—"Mamselle 'Awkins," a musical comedy by Herman Perlet and Richard Carle, had its initial presentation to-night at the Columbia Theatre before a large audience, by which it was enthusiastically received. In the last are Will Armstrong, Etienne Girardot, George C. Boniface, Jr., Charles Danby, Richard Carle, Snitz Edwards, Marguerite Sylva, Mrs. McKee Rankin, Maude Creighton, Mamie Gilroy, Rose Beaumont, Nellie Beaumont, and Paula Edwardes. Max Gabriel is the conductor.

THEATRES AND MUSIC HALLS.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—A large audience witnessed the performance of James K. Hackett last night in "Rupert of Hentzau."

THEATRE COMIQUE.—This week it is the Vanity Fair burlesque organization which is amusing the patrons of this house with a burlesque called "The Sousa Girls." The olio contains many numbers.

EDEN MUSEE.—The wax representatives of the English and Boer Generals attracted considerable attention. The afternoon and evening concerts during the week will consist of both vocal and instrumental selections.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—The main features of last week's bill are again on exhibition this week, and were witnessed by a large holiday crowd. The Arabian Giant, Delphi, the Orange-headed girl, and Olga, the alligator trainer, and a score of other attractions are in the curio hall.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—Yesterday's performance by M. M. Theise's vaudeville and extravaganza company was lively and laughable, the dominant comedy features being supplied by the Burke brothers, Mazus and Mazett, the Three Racketts, Jenny Eddy Trio, Bennett and Rich, and Kine and Gotthold.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—"A Deal on 'Change," which Lillian Burkhart presented yesterday, was received favorably by Mr. Proctor's patrons. Camilla Urso played a number of new selections, and Maxwell and Simpson sang several illustrated songs. Others in the bill were the Hawaiian Queens, Gordon Eldrid, the three Onris, and many others.

DEWEY THEATRE.—Two crowded houses witnessed the performances of the Twentieth Century Maids yesterday, an organization comprising many vaudeville artists. The leading feature of the performance was a travesty entitled "Cyrano de Rubberneck." The olio included the Johnson Trio, Ferry and Hyland; Del A. Phone, and the Clemmence Sisters.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—An audience that filled every seat yesterday at both performances thoroughly enjoyed Jacob Litt's elaborate production of Bronson Howard's realistic war drama, "Shenandoah." The company presenting the play is exceptionally well balanced and well staged, the scene of the valley of the Shenandoah and the battle scene being particularly creditable.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—The holiday throngs enjoyed an interesting entertainment yesterday, the chief numbers being Milton and Dollie Nobles in their farce, "A Blue Grass Widow," and Walter Le Roy and Florence Clayton in the sketch, "Hogans of the Hansom." In addition, there were specialties by the Silvers, Gallando, Bates Musical Trio, Harry and Sadie Fields, "Bonner," Carmen sisters, Marsh and Sartella.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—"Mlle. Fifi," after having covered a large territory of the country, began an engagement or two weeks yesterday as a substitute attraction for the departed "Countess Chiffon." The cast included Grace George in her original part; Miss Bijou Fernandez as Fifi, Maud Granger appeared in the rôle originally played by Rose Coghlan, while the other parts were sustained by the same people who created them at its original presentation in this city.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL.—"Round New York in Eighty Minutes," with its same scenic effects and burlesques, began the second week of its engagement yesterday before large audiences, who were present at both afternoon and evening performances. In an olio Lafayette, the mimic and impersonator, and Mlle. Pougere were again seen, the former appearing as many prominent individuals, while the latter sang several of her French songs and also gave an imitation of Fay Templeton.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—There were fifteen acts in the bill yesterday, and many of them were of more than ordinary importance. Marie Dressler, assisted by Adele Farrington, in her sketch "Twenty Minutes in Shirt Waists," was one of the latter. Milton Royle and Selina Fetter appeared in their sketch "Captain Impudence," a farce which gave them both plenty of work. The remaining part of the bill contained specialties by James L. Morton, Tom Lewis, and Sam Ryan, Nellie Waters, Lovenberg sisters, Arvello, Sheridan and Flanagan, the Bell Trio, and others.

MRS. POTTER PALMER HONORED.

Only Woman Paris Exposition Commissioner—Nomination Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of Mrs. Bertha Honore Palmer (Mrs. Potter Palmer) of Illinois to be a Commissioner to the Paris Exposition. The nomination was sent in by President McKinley to-day with those of a number of other prominent persons, as Exposition Commissioners, Mrs. Palmer being the only woman and her name heading the list.

The others named for Commissioners were Brutus J. Clay of Kentucky, Charles A. Collier of Georgia, Michael H. De Young of California, William L. Elkins of Pennsylvania, O. H. Fethers of Wisconsin, Peter Jansen of Nebraska, Calvin Manning of Iowa, Franklin Murphy of New Jersey, Henry A. Parr of Maryland, Henry M. Putney of New Hampshire, Alvin H. Sanders of Illinois, Louis Stern of New York, William G. Thompson of Michigan, William M. Thornton of Virginia, Arthur E. Valois of New York, and Thomas F. Walsh of Colorado.

DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY

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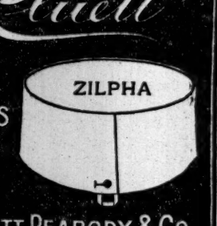

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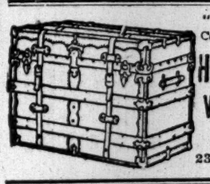

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DEBATE ON THE FINANCIAL BILL

Wolcott Argues for the International Bimetallism Clause.

CONDEMNS BRYAN'S POLICY

Says His Followers Injure the Cause of Silver.

Elkins Desires that Debt Refunding Provision Be Eliminated — Butler Speaks on His Substitute for the Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The first day of the final week in the discussion of the Currency bill in the Senate was occupied by the speeches of Mr. Wolcott, (Rep., Col.,) Mr. Elkins, (Rep., West Va.,) and Mr. Butler, (Pop., N. C.) The greatest interest was manifested in the argument of Mr. Wolcott, Chairman of the International Bimetallic League of 1897, who voiced the sentiments of many Republicans who adhere to bimetallism.

Referring to the first section of the Senate bill declaring the gold dollar should continue to stand as the standard unit of value, Mr. Wolcott said:

"Of course it will—and it would so continue if this section were eliminated from the bill. We might as well gravely pass a law providing that a yard shall continue to be three feet in length. Its re-enactment changes existing law in no simple respect. The section has been the law since 1873, and is hardly worth discussing now.

"The provision requiring the payment of the principal and interest of the new bonds in gold I think a mistaken view as to our National credit. I cannot but express my regret that the committee felt that the exigencies of the money market required a departure from the terms heretofore used in Government obligations."

INCREASE IN CIRCULATION.

Adverting to National banks and to the provisions of the bill which afford them opportunity to increase their circulation to the par value of all Government bonds deposited, Mr. Wolcott said:

"Succeeding years have only more firmly implanted the banks as an integral part of our financial system, not to be uprooted without a more radical change of policy than any party or Administration would care to attempt.

"It is estimated that within the next few months at least $200,000,000 of additional bank circulation will follow the passage of the bill. There is no department of human industry to-day in the United States and in the rest of the world as well, that is not suffering because of an insufficient volume of money and which would not be benefited by a legitimate enlargement of the currency. Under our existing gold standard there seems to be no other available method of giving us this greatly needed increase than the one favored by this bill.

"Looking to the currency problems of the whole world, all legislation of the character contemplated by this bill is to those who believe in the principles of bimetallism unwise, because under the beneficent working of the bimetallic system it would be unnecessary. It is but one more step to be eventually retraced.

"But the enactment of this measure into law without at the same time accompanying it with a reaffirmance of the position of the Republican Party respecting international bimetallism would be an apparent abandonment of the principles and policy of the party, and the amendment reported by the Finance Committee conveys a positive assurance to the world that this country, able to hold its own among the nations of the earth with gold as its standard, is still ready to meet and treat with the other leading commercial countries looking to an international agreement to open the mints of the world to silver as well as gold.

BRYAN HURTS BIMETALLISM.

"I realize that these seem unpropitious days for us who cherish a belief in bimetallism and faith in its final triumph. These are prosperous times. The prosperity is real, is universal, and, I trust, may be long continued. But the experiences of generations have taught us that cycles of depression and stagnation follow periods of prosperity as inevitably as the night follows the day.

"In this country bimetallism has received its greatest injury and suffered its severest blow at the hands of the Bryan Democracy. In close alliance with the Populist Party, which still demands an irredeemable and inflated paper currency, clamoring for free silver at 16 to 1 by the United States alone to the exclusion of any other settlement of the question, advocating openly depreciated money, ridiculing any idea of international agreement, associating their demands with a snarling protest against every policy which seeks the enforcement of law and order and the maintenance of the honor of our country and the fulfillment of our obligations to mankind, it is not surprising that they have so clouded the minds of men that many of them see no difference between the free silver of Bryan and bimetallism, and are inclined to seek an end of the whole matter and hesitate to deal with the subject in any form.

"But we can be honest and win.

"The failure of the Republican Party to stand up for the principles it has always advocated will bring it no additional votes. The Chicago platform offers no hope for bimetallism. There are some gold monometallists in the country of both political parties. They won't vote for Bryan or Bryanism under any circumstances.

"Accentuating the contrast in the financial demands of the two parties by excluding all reference to international bimetallism would only serve to throw into the shadow the negations and Populistic notions and heterogeneous patchwork of the Democracy now in the saddle, which they call a platform. Our St. Louis declaration of faith and of principles elected Mr. McKinley, and it will triumphantly re-elect him, and I must be pardoned for urging that it is bad politics as well as bad morals for us to change the line of battle in the face of a once-defeated enemy.

"It is not necessary now to discuss further that question, but it is my judgment that if Mr. Bryan were to-day President of the United States and if a majority of Congress were of his way of thinking, he would never dare seek to impose upon this country the responsibility of entering alone and unaided upon the duty of maintaining a parity at the old rate.

"Bimetallism assumes even greater importance since our acquisition of the Philippines. Here are 5,000,000 of people knowing only silver, and we can never impose upon them a gold standard and a gold currency without destroying their ability to compete with the other countries of the Orient.

"We are rapidly forging to the front, not only as the greatest commercial nation in the world, but as its financial centre. If Heaven blesses us with one or two years more of bountiful crops we shall become for all time a creditor and no longer a debtor Nation, and able to influence the world's financial policy as never before in our history."

ARRAIGNS CALAMITY HOWLERS.

Mr. Wolcott summarized the work of the International Bimetallic Commission, of which he was Chairman, and paid a tribute to the cordial co-operation of the President with the commission. He then said:

"Certain Senators allied with Mr. Bryan's cause sought to throw doubt and ridicule over the attempt, although there were notable exceptions among the Bryan Democracy.

"But I rejoice to say that there is a radical change taking place, not only in Colorado, but in all the far Northwestern States. Our people are tired of hearing only a gospel of hate and sectionalism. We don't pay as much attention as we formerly did to the prophets of despair and doom who are eternally warning us against the wrath to come, that somehow don't come.

"We are getting a glimmering shadow of an idea that if we want friendships and prosperous communities and capital for our marvelous resources, we are as apt to get them by maintaining cordial relations with the rest of the country, even if they don't fully agree with us on the silver question, as we are by bitter words and savage hate toward everybody who happens to differ with us, and that perhaps the cause of bimetallism is not really furthered by an alliance with people who want to tear up railroads and tear down the Supreme Court, and whose principal mission seems to be to persuade mankind that they are on their way to the poorhouse.

"Life is not all cheerfulness and content, but some of it is, and we are going to take ours without waiting for Mr. Bryan, for he may not arrive. The black spectre of the 'crime of '73' no longer walks abroad in Colorado and keeps us awake nights. It has gone over the range, and we are coming out from the caves of gloom into the open sunshine of hope."

BRYAN'S POLICY CONDEMNED.

Commenting on Mr. Bryan's Louisville speech, Mr. Wolcott said:

"This is the gentleman whom a great party is to choose as its standard-bearer, a gentleman who openly announces that if he were President of the United States, charged with the protection of the Nation's honor, he would announce to the Governments of Europe that the United States intended opening its mints to silver; that in his opinion the parity would be maintained, but would threaten them if they did not join us, and the experiment failed, he would pay our obligations to them in depreciated money.

"This is a new doctrine, Mr. President, that of bimetallism by blackmail. It is not surprising, in the light of this statement, that investors insist on a gold bond, and one can readily understand why Mr. Bryan occupies the most unique and remarkable position of any man in our whole political history. It is but a few months before the National Democratic Convention, and his nomination is eagerly desired by both the great political parties. The Democracy wants him, the Republican Party wants the Democracy to have him, and he wants himself.

"Whoever says that international bimetallism is dead has not familiarized himself with the facts."

In conclusion he said: "It is my sincere conviction that in our day, and I believe soon, a genuine and united effort will be sought by the leading commercial nations to restore the bimetallic system. The amendment before the Senate informs the world that we stand ready to co-operate. If it is accomplished, it can only be through the aid in this country of the party which has ever stood for the maintenance of the National honor of the National credit, and when it comes it will come to bless mankind."

Mr. Wolcott, at the conclusion of his speech, was heartily applauded by people in the galleries. He also received cordial congratulations from many of his colleagues on the floor.

AGAINST REFUNDING.

Mr. Elkins in opening his address referred to Senator Chandler's speech, delivered Saturday, saying that it was one which could "be distributed by hundreds of thousands—not by his own political associates, but by his political enemies." He commended the general provisions of the bill, but criticised the sixth section, which refers to the refunding of the National debt. Referring to this section, he said:

"The refunding of the public debt is not necessarily a part of the bill. Why mix the subject of establishing and defining the monetary standard and strengthening the public credit with what must at best, under the provisions of the bill, be an experiment, and which if it should fail would prove hurtful to the general purpose and policy of the measure and the public interest? The refunding of the public debt is purely a practical or administrative question. It should have no place in our politics, nor be connected in any wise with political questions or measures. The refunding of the public debt should be made the subject of a separate bill, to be considered and passed when our bonds mature and monetary conditions may be entirely different.

"The bill undertakes too much; it not only defines and establishes the monetary standard, but sets out a scheme to fund the public debt three years before any of our bonds mature, and in order to make this scheme a success it provides that the National banks shall be the most important factors in its execution.

"In my judgment the public debt should be funded without any reference whatever to the National banks. Let the scheme of funding stand on its own merits and by itself. Let the Government go forward when the time comes and borrow money for funding purposes at as low a rate of interest as it can, making such a rate as will insure the bonds being maintained at par, without depending on National banks or any outside agency and without giving grounds for the impression that a public debt is to be encouraged and fostered in order to provide a safe currency."

The day's debate was closed by Mr. Butler, who spoke on his substitute for the bill, entitled "An act to establish a unit of account." He maintained that under the Constitution Congress had unlimited authority to manufacture money out of gold or silver or paper, or of either or all of them.

BIG GAIN IN POSTAL RECEIPTS.

January's Business Was Unusually Heavy Throughout the Country.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—A statement of the gross postal receipts for January, 1900, as compared with the receipts for the same month last year shows an unusually large percentage of increase. The total receipts were $4,087,919, an increase of $389,653, or 10.6 per cent. The offices at which the largest increases are shown are Lowell, Mass., 43 per cent.; Syracuse, 40 per cent.; Jersey City, 27 per cent., and Nashville, Tenn., 27 per cent.

Decreases were shown at Washington, D. C., and Rochester, N. Y. At Rochester the decrease is thought to have been caused by the failure of a firm there which did a large mail business. The decrease at Washington is accounted for by the fact that last year the postal affairs of Puerto Rico were under the direction of the Washington office. Since Puerto Rico's postal system has been placed on an independent basis, the receipts from the island are no longer included in the accounts of this office.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

The Appropriation Committee of the House yesterday completed and reported the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Appropriation bill, which carries the salaries of officials in all branches of the public service. The estimates submitted aggregated $25,019,269, and the bill appropriates $23,874,871.

The sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Judiciary, which considered the nomination of Judge Ewart of North Carolina, to be United States District Judge in that State, made a report yesterday to the full committee adverse to Judge Ewart. The full committee discussed the nomination at some length, but postponed action for a week.

A bill was introduced in the Senate yesterday by Senator Foster of Washington, providing for the construction of a Government cable line from the United States to the Philippines. The distinguishing feature of the bill is that it requires that the cable shall be laid from some point on the coast of the State of Washington, and that it shall run via Alaska north of the Aleutian Islands to the island of Attu, and thence to the boundary between Russia and Japan, and thence with several stops, to the Philippines. An independent cable from San Francisco to Hawaii is provided for.

Representative Lorimer of Illinois has introduced a bill for the erection in Washington of a statue of Lincoln; the bill appropriates $500,000.

A bill was introduced in the House yesterday by Mr. Cummings of New York, fixing the salary of the Appraiser of New York at $8,000; also fixing salaries of other port officers.

Mr. Money yesterday introduced a joint resolution in the Senate requiring that where a word or phrase in a foreign language is used in any document printed by the Government, its equivalent "in the English of the United States" shall also be inserted.

The House bill for the preservation of the frigate Constitution was passed yesterday by the Senate, the measure providing that the ship shall be restored as nearly as possible to its original condition.

The Senate yesterday passed a bill authorizing the President to nominate Brevet Major Alexander Stewart Webb on the retired list of the army as a Lieutenant Colonel.

A bill passed the Senate yesterday authorizing the following naval officers to accept orders and decorations tendered to them by the Government of Venezuela: Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson, Capt. H. C. Taylor, Capt. F. A. Cook, Capt. C. D. Sigsbee, Capt. F. E. Chadwick, Capt. C. F. Goodrich, Commander W. W. Mead, Commander J. H. Dayton, Commander F. M. Symonds, and Commander C. C. Todd.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The President to-day made these naval nominations:

Lieutenants, to be Lieutenant Commanders—H. M. Witzell, R. T. Hall, A. G. Winterhalter.

Passed Assistant Surgeon, to be a Surgeon—R. P. Crandall.

Passed Assistant Paymaster, to be a Paymaster—Richard Hatton.

Postmasters were nominated as follows:

New Jersey—Charles F. Hopkins, Boonton.
New York—Eugene P. Strong, Bayshore; Hiram B. Odell, Newburg.
Connecticut—Alfred B. Goddard, Essex.

Discharged a Christian Scientist.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 12.—Mrs. J. G. Saults of Huntingdon Street is now sorry she tried the faith cure upon her three-year-old son, Willard. Mrs. Phillips, a Christian Scientist, attended the boy when he was first taken ill, a few days ago. The child failing to improve, the mother's faith was shaken, and a doctor was called. He says the case is one of spinal meningitis and it may prove fatal.

THE SUBSIDY BILL'S FATE

President's Sanction Has Not Insured Its Passage.

IN DANGER OF BEING SHELVED

Friends of the Measure to Urge Action on It—Commissioner Chamberlain's Figures.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—It is not considered an assurance of success to subsidies by the opponents of subsidies for ships of the merchant marine, that the President directed attention to the importance of the legislation, and so indicated his approval of it. Said a Republican, who is in favor of free trade with Puerto Rico, agreeing with the President in his view of that matter:

"I was determined to vote for free trade until this morning. I thought it was a deplorable blunder to have the party divided on that question, as undoubtedly it was and is. But I have been reasoned with. I have abandoned my position, and will vote to impose one-quarter of our tariff tax against our own people."

An effort will be made by the friends of the Hanna-Payne Subsidy bill to overcime the determination to shelve it after a report has been made. They find that the fact that the President favors the idea of granting subsidies does not necessarily prove that they will be granted at this session. Sensitiveness to criticism of the provisions of the bill is noticed by the opponents of subsidies. The Commissioner of Navigation, E. T. Chamberlain, who has supplied a great deal of information to the promoters of the Subsidy bills, says there has been exaggeration in the statements of the amounts to be derived by the American Line should the Subsidy bill become law. He says:

"The American Line, for some reason, in some quarters seems to be the special object of attack. On the voyages of its vessels, included in the bill, actually made during the last calendar year, and on the voyages which the vessels it is building will make under favorable conditions, the International Navigation Company would receive $2,151,986. This seems a large sum, but the tonnage involved, 148,092 gross tons, is also large. It is almost exactly equal to the tonnage in 1897-8 of the subsidized mail steamships, 148,335 gross tons, of the greatest British company, the Peninsular and Oriental, which constotutes the mainstay of the British fleet of auxiliary cruisers and civil service. The British Government subsidizes the Peninsular and Oriental tonnage just stated to the amount of $1,000,000.

"The American steamers built and ordered will be superior to the Peninsular and Oriental steamships referred to in speed, size, newness, composition of crews, and in those other respects which render such steamships serviceable to the Government. Thus only 39,558 tons of the international fleet were built before 1890, while 88,449 tons of the Peninsular and Oriental mail steamships were built before that date; 40,534 tons of the American fleet were built since 1890, against 59,886 of the Peninsular and Oriental fleet built in the decade, while the international vessels building or prospectively ordered amount to 68,000 tons of absolutely new vessels of the best types, against only 23,500 tons building for the British company to take the place of very old steamships included in the foregoing figures. Of the American fleet 14,600 tons were 20-knot steamships, while the Peninsular and Oriental has only two small steamships of 1,728 tons each which make that speed; its crack vessels, of 52,982 gross tons, making only 18 and 19 knots. In 17, 16, and 15 knot vessels the two companies will be almost equal, the American concern, with 54,824 tons and the British with 54,544 tons.

"It may be all wrong for us at this time to aspire to have ocean steamships of our own at all. That notion seems to prevail in spots in this country and eleswhere. It is quite generally held among those who do not care to see a new element of competition introduced into the ocean carrying trade. All things considered, however, a proposition to create an American fleet of ocean steamships, superior at every essential point to the greatest British company, for which the British Government pays a subsidy of 75 per cent. of that proposed for the American company, cannot reasonably be called a 'steal' or a device of the 'serpent.'"

CREATES A NEW CABINET OFFICE.

Bill in the House Providing for a Secretary of Mines.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—A new Cabinet officer, to be known as the Secretary of Mines and Mining, is provided in the bill favorably acted on to-day by the House Committee on Mines and Mining. The bill creates an executive department which shall have entire charge of affairs relating to mines, including the Geological Survey. The proposed Secretary of Mines is to have the same rank and salary of other Cabinet officers, and an Assistant Secretary is given the same standing as the First Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

Another mining measure favorably acted on establishes mining experiment stations in each of the mining States, similar to agricultural experiment stations, and provides for the appointment of a Government geologist at $3,500 a year and an assayist at $2,500 in the several mining States. These officers are to furnish assays, issue public bulletins, and conduct explorations of mining regions.

SHIPMENT OF BONDED GOODS.

The House Passes a Bill Benefiting Transportation Companies.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—An important bill was passed by the House to-day, which makes universally applicable the law that now permits the transit of goods in bond through certain ports of the United States. Under it goods in bond can be shipped through any port of the territory of the United States to foreign ports. It is principally designed to give the transportation companies of the United States a share of the transcontinental trade to the Orient.

The bill also repeals the law of March 1, 1895, prohibiting the shipment of goods in bond to the Mexican free zone. The latter provision was fought by Mr. Stephens of Texas.

FOR RELIEF OF MRS. CRAWFORD.

Bill in Behalf of Widow of Soldier Killed by Mexicans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—A bill for the relief of Mrs. Emmet Crawford is now under consideration by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. It was introduced by Senator Teller of Colorado, and recites that Mrs. Crawford's husband was killed by Mexicans while in the service of the United States and acting under the orders of his superiors.

The bill recalls one of the most sensational killings in American history, and one which for a long time threatened to involve the United States in war with Mexico, as the killing of Major Ringgold did half a century ago. Crawford was a Captain in the Third Cavalry, and with 150 men was chasing Geronimo, the Indian chief, who was afterward captured by Capt. Henry W. Lawton. Mexican troops were also on Geronimo's trail. Crawford and his men crossed the Mexican line in the pursuit and got into the State of Sonora. On Jan. 10, 1886, an equal force of Mexican soldiers attacked the camp.

Crawford and his second in command, Lieut. Marion P. Maus, went out waving flags of truce and induced the Mexicans to stop firing. As they were returning to camp the firing was renewed. Crawford was killed, and Horn, the chief of the scouts, was seriously wounded. The American soldiers then for the first time returned the fire with better aim, killing four Mexicans and wounding nine. This brought the Mexicans to their senses, and they retreated, claiming that it was a mistake. Two months afterward Maus, who succeeded Crawford in command, captured Geronimo and came near having another fight with the Mexican soldiers, who threatened to attack Maus's camp unless Geronimo was surrendered to them. Geronimo soon after escaped, and was not recaptured until Gen. Miles took command and sent Captain, afterward General, Lawton after him.

CANTEEN QUESTION SETTLED.

The President Tells W. C. T. U. that the Attorney General's Decision Is Final.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Mrs. Lillian M. Stevens, President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union; Miss Anna A. Gordon, Vice President at Large, and Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, Superintendent of the Department of Legislation for the society, had an interview with President McKinley this afternoon. Mrs. Stevens, on behalf of 300,000 members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, expressed what she declared was the general dissatisfaction of the people at the decision of Attorney General Griggs regarding the sale of liquor in the army canteen. She appealed to the President as Commander in Chief of the Army to "right this great wrong," assuring the Executive of the committee's hope and belief that if he were obliged to accept as final the adverse decision of the Attorney General he, would give his support and approval to such further legislative effort as might lead to the result desired.

Mrs. Stevens said there was abundant testimony to show that the people do not consider the question settled, and called upon Mrs. Ellis to present letters that had been received relative to the subject.

Mrs. Ellis then presented to the President two hundred letters received since Jan. 1, and addressed to his Excellency, protesting against the interpretation of the law given by the Attorney General, these letters being classified in groups from prominent professional and business men and organizations from all parts of the country. She said that in addition to these letters there were 15,000 petitions from churches and philanthropic societies.

While the reply of the President was most courteous and expressed his appreciation of the work of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, he stated, in response to a direct question from Mrs. Stevens, that the opinion of the Attorney General must be accepted as final. He wanted it understood, he added, that after the temperance committee waited on him last July, asking for a reconsideration of the Attorney General's decision, he again referred the subject to that official, who, after such reconsideration, replied that he felt that he must adhere to his first interpretation of the law. The President, it is further stated, said that "whenever Congress shall speak in plain terms on this subject, his part of the Government stands ready to execute the law."

Although greatly disappointed over the interpretation of the law given by the Attorney General, the ladies say they intend to keep up a vigorous fight against the army canteen.

AGAINST WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Miss Anthony and Her Colleagues to Meet the First Open Opposition from Their Own Sex.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—For the first time since the advocates of woman suffrage began to appeal to Congress in person in order to secure universal suffrage they will be opposed to-morrow by women, who will address arguments to the Suffrage Committees to induce them to refuse to extend the boon of suffrage to women as well as to men.

The announcement, made in to-day's meeting of the American Woman Suffrage Association, has created so much of excitement among these trained platform women that the controversy becomes the chief topic of comment in the reports published of their session. Miss Anthony, the acknowledged leader of the suffrage movement, declares that the opposition will only stimulate and promote the suffrage movement. Only a few preliminary circulars preceded the coming to-day of the delegation of remonstrants. It was not a large delegation, but it commanded respect out of all proportion to its numbers. At 4 o'clock the suffrage advocates were to be received at the White House. They arrived on time, and the President received them in the East Room, which was none too large to hold them. As the advocates of suffrage were pouring out of the white House they met on the porch the delegates of the opposition party. These were nine in number. They were Mrs. Douglas Robinson and Mrs. William C. Cowles, sisters of Gov. Roosevelt; Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones, Mrs. Rossiter Johnson, and Mrs. George Phillips of New York; Mrs. A. J. George and Miss Houghton of Boston, Miss Emily P. Bissell of Wilmington, and Miss Alice H. Chittenden of Brooklyn.

A collision with the suffragists was prevented by inviting the opponents of suffrage to the Red Room, the private parlor of the White House. There the delegation was met by Mrs. Elihu Root, wife of the Secretary of War, and upon the appearance of the President, Mrs. Root presented each of the ladies. As Mrs. Root desired to call on Mrs. McKinley, the President cheerfully assumed the entertainment of the delegates and delighted them with his interest in their arguments and his charming courtesy.

After the subject of the visit had been talked over a few moments, the President had the ladies escorted through the rooms and the conservatory. This was a very encouraging preparation for the visit to-morrow to the Committees on Suffrage of the Senate and the House. The delegation will be divided, and the representatives of the opposition to woman suffrage will be heard after the suffragists have presented their arguments.

The remonstrants betray their lack of familiarity with the work in which they are engaged, by manifesting an entirely mistaken anxiety lest the Congress will this year comply with the demand of the suffragists, and give them a favorable report. That is not at all probable.

PLAN TO FACILITATE BUSINESS.

Postmaster General Would by New Law Aid Merchants.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Postmaster General has forwarded to the Post Office Committees of Congress a draft of a bill designed to facilitate commercial transactions by mail. In a letter accompanying the bill he says that at present many persons in order to secure patronage and replies by mail send to prospective patrons and correspondents prepaid cards and envelopes. Practical experience, he says, shows that only about 10 per cent. of these are returned, entailing a loss to the senders of 90 per cent. of the postage value of the cards and envelopes so distributed.

The bill provides that arrangements may be made with private persons, firms and corporations, for the issue to them of reply envelopes and reply cards addressed to themselves and for their transmission through the mails without prepayment of postage. The postage is to be collected from the addressee, the same as is postage due under present conditions. A deposit will be required in advance from persons applying for this privilege in such amount as shall in the judgment of the Postmaster General seem proper.

The privileges of the registry system by the terms of the bill shall be extended to these reply envelopes and cards, the registry fee to be collected from the addressee upon delivery.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Armand I. Lasseigne, Fourteenth Infantry, is transferred from Company I to Company K of that regiment.

Second Lieut. Walter C. Sweeney, Twenty-fourth Infantry, will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report to the commanding General, Department of California, for assignment to duty with troops en route to Manila. Upon his arrival at Manila Lieut. Sweeney will report to his regimental commander for assignment to duty with a company that may need his services.

Navy.

Commander Richard Wainwright is detached from duty in charge of ships at the Naval Academy March 14, and ordered to duty as Superintendent of Naval Academy March 15.

Lieut. Commander C. Thomas is ordered to duty at the navy yard, Washington, for ordnance instruction.

Lieut. J. R. Edie is ordered to duty at the navy yard, Washington, for ordnance instruction.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Texas left San Juan to-day for Culebra Island.

The Monongahela sailed from Martinique to-day for St. Kitt's.

The Essex left St. Kitt's Saturday for Frederiksted.

The Machias is at San Juan.

The collier Nero arrived at San Francisco yesterday.

The Potomac is at Key West.

The Vixen, having completed the survey of Culebra Island, has been ordered to survey Crab Island, across the sound from Culebra.

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Words that tell of opportunity—our Remnant Sale. It has been of absorbing interest. It closes Wednesday. Suits to order $14.00. Trousers, $4.00, regardless of their former cost. Fancy vestings, former price $8.00 to $15.00, now $6.00. Our full dress and Tuxedo, silk-lined throughout, at $30.00, is exceptional value, which we cannot cut. Remember, none can fit you better—few as well—and money back for the asking.

ARNHEIM,
OUR ONLY STORE,
BROADWAY & 9TH STREET.

NO TRIAL OF M'GIFFERT

The Presbytery Votes to Quash the Latest Proceedings.

Adopts a Resolution Containing an Implied Criticism of Dr. Birch for Presenting the Charges.

The New York Presbytery, by its action yesterday afternoon, evinced just as strong a reluctance to try the Rev. Dr. Arthur C. McGiffert on charges of heresy as it did in December, when by a good majority vote it decided that, inasmuch as the General Assembly of 1899 had sufficiently disavowed the teachings of the Union Theological Seminary professor, for the best interests of the Church the proceedings against him had better be dropped. It was decided yesterday by a vote of 77 to 39, to quash the proceedings and sidetrack the case so far as the Presbytery of New York is concerned. This action was taken on a resolution offered by the Rev. Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston. The minority was led by the Stated Clerk, the Rev. George W. F. Birch, who brought the charges in January.

The action of yesterday indicates that unless the charges are brought up on appeal in the General Assembly, which will meet the latter part of May, they will not be heard of again, and Prof. McGiffert will escape with what is technically a reprimand from the church of which he is a member, and incidentally with a warning to be careful in the future in his criticism of the Bible. But a great many of the Presbyterian clergy, it was said yesterday by several of their number, predict that Prof. McGiffert is not yet out of the theological woods. The minority, although beaten, remained undaunted. Expressing themselves guardedly, but with no ambiguous meaning, they let it be understood that Prof. McGiffert would be brought to answer before the General Assembly in May for his teachings as put forth in his book, entitled "A History of Christianity in the Apostolic Age," over which the controversy arose in the first place.

Dr. Birch gave more than a strong hint after the meeting was over last evening that he would appeal the case. He has, by church law, ten days in which to appeal to the General Assembly, and the chances are, according to the Presbyters, that the General Assembly will wrestle with the case at its coming meeting.

The Presbytery met yesterday behind closed doors. The controversy over Prof. McGiffert took up the greater part of the session. It was expected that Prof. McGiffert would be present to answer the latest charges, but he did not answer to his name. Prof. McGiffert was represented by the Rev. William Adams Brown, a professor in Union Theological Seminary, his clerical counsel. Prof. Brown remained silent when asked by the Moderator if he had any objections to make to the charges. After considerable discussion, Dr. Johnston offered the resolution on which the final vote was taken. The resolution of Dr. Johnston, after referring to the action of the General Assembly of 1899, and to the Presbytery's action on Dec. 18, 1899, in resolving by a vote of 78 to 27 to institute no trial for heresy, said:

Whereas, A member of this Presbytery, in the face of the vote of 78 to 27, because the action seemed to him inadequate, has preferred charges against Dr. McGiffert, which charges cover the same subject traversed by the action of the Presbytery; and,

Whereas, These charges are really an arraignment of this Presbytery on the ground of an inadequate action, and are presented before the General Assembly of 1900, to which the report of the Presbytery's action is to be made; and,

Whereas, This Presbytery is still of the most earnest conviction that the action taken Dec. 18, 1899, is adequate and wise, better calculated than any other both to preserve the peace of the Church and protect the purity of doctrine, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Presbytery cannot consistently enter upon the further consideration of the matter, and hereby declines to take any further action regarding the same.

In view of the implied criticism of Dr. Birch in the resolutions, some of the members recalled yesterday that Moderator Duffield at the January meeting, when the charges were brought, warned Dr. Birch that if the charges failed he would be liable to censure. The statement is made that there was more or less muttering against Dr. Birch during the meeting yesterday. Those mutterings did not seem to disconcert Dr. Birch at all.

TO OPEN NEW COAL FIELDS.

Syndicate Urging Construction of a Road from Uniontown to Wheeling.

James R. Barnes of Uniontown, the head of a large coal syndicate in Pennsylvania, is at the Waldorf-Astoria. The purpose of his present visit is to urge the construction of a railroad from Uniontown, Penn., to Wheeling, West Va., a distance of seventy miles. This will open valuable coal lands in Fayette and Greene Counties, which only need transportation facilities to permit of their remunerative development.

Mr. Barnes on Saturday paid $250,000 for 1,400 acres of coal lands at Van Kirk, near Elizabeth, about twenty miles from Pittsburg.

"There is an unusually large demand for fuel, which seems to be constantly growing," Mr. Barnes remarked to a TIMES reporter, "and new coal fields will soon be an urgent necessity."

To Suppress Railroad Noises.

The Railroad Committee of the Council will report to-day an ordinance prohibiting unnecessary and obnoxious noises made by the operation of railroad trains in the city. The design of the ordinance is to suppress the noises made by elevated railroad trains, and it is the outcome of a resolution which was introduced by Councilman Goodwin at the request of James J. Russell, one of the Tammany leaders of the Ninth Assembly District. Under the ordinance the maintenance of noisy railroads is made a misdemeanor, and the officials of the company operating such a line are subject to fine and imprisonment.

Will Try to Free Mrs. Maybrick.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 12.—Efforts are again making here to secure freedom for Mrs. Florence Maybrick, now serving a life sentence in England for the murder of her husband, James Maybrick. The Maybricks lived here at one time. It is purposed to have people from New York, Washington, and Norfolk make an appeal to President McKinley to intercede in Mrs. Maybrick's behalf with the British authorities.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

One Year Ago.

Yesterday twelve months ago, the city was in the grasp of a terrific blizzard—snow, ice, wind. We closed the store at one o'clock so that our people could return to their homes before obstructed transportation ceased altogether. How different our experience yesterday. The thin, gray fog lifted early, and although the sky retained its leadeny tone, the weather was neither cold nor wet. People were out in multitudes. Our stores were filled with buyers—a surge of Spring campaigners. What a contrast between the second Monday of February, 1899 and 1900! And yet some people scoff at the theory that sustains a law of compensation.

Valentines

Lace, satin, ribbon, celluloid—tinted and perfumed. Shapes of grace and expression. Pictorially enriched by the finest art of the lithographer—elves, doves, cupids, quivers, hearts, blossoms and birds. Sentiments for every gradation of love—dolorous elegiacs, breezy quatrains, fervid madrigals, pastoral lyrics—verselets, odelets, sonnets, iambics—every shade of yearning tenderness from stanzaic pensiveness to Sapphic intensity—2c. to $3.61.

Axminster Rugs.

Remember the bargains told of last week? You've bought liberally of them—so liberally that the original quantity has melted down to the remnant stage. You know what that means here? Cut prices.

Value $14.00; our former price $12.75; present price $9.98—6x9 ft.

Value $20.00; our former price $18.74; present price $14.98—7½ x10½ ft.

Value $30.00; our former price $24.67; present price $19.98—9x12 ft.

The colors that blend in these Oriental designs are exquisite. Men with women's nerves—delicate and sensitive—must have wrought them. All who have refined capacities for appreciation will admire. Woven in one piece.

Moquette Rugs—beautiful patterns and color schemes.

Value $1.00; price 69c.—18x36 in.

Value $2.50; price $1.59—27x63 in.

Value $3.50; price $2.64—36x72 in.

Stationery Bargains.

Of all manufactured products none show a steadier or more reasonable increase in cost than Paper. The consumption has been enormous—mills can scarcely meet the demand. Books, newspapers, magazines, commerce and society have and are drawing heavily upon the resources of paper factories. The industry is prosperous—consequently prices have advanced. But the following were secured at old rates—will be sold on the same basis.

Cabinets, containing 5 quires superior linen and velour finished paper and 100 envelopes 31c

Cabinets, containing 3½ quires tinted papeterie, with envelopes to match, four shades in each box . . 34c

Cabinets, containing 60 sheets of paper and 60 envelopes—helio, azure, silver gray and cream . . . 24c

Cabinets, containing 60 sheets fine linen or satin finished French paper and 60 envelopes—Oxford and octavo shapes 19c

Imperial Papeteries, very high grade writing paper, six of the newest tints, per box 19c

Five-quire package National Bond Paper, cream or azure, three sizes in each package, 24c.; Envelopes . . 5c

Linen and satin finished Writing Paper, good quality, 1 pound package, 8c.; 100 envelopes to match . . 12c

Monarch Parchment Paper, one-quire box, 15c. Limited number hand-painted boxes, 19c. and 29c

One-quire boxes fine Paper, Oxford size, heliotrope, opaline and cream, wonderfully cheap at . . . 7c

Monogram Dies will be cut for three days at a cut price. Get your order in early, only 49c

Reliable Clocks.

If the Clock is decrepit and out of time, no use tinkering with the wheels We'll sell you an attractive new one—absolutely reliable, safe and sound, for about what the mender may charge for repairing the old one.

Nickel Alarm Clocks, warranted to measure time accurately—dials not defaced by advertising matter, 49c.

One thousand Fancy Clocks, twenty styles, including handsomely decorated china and gilt novelties, 94c.

Mantel Clocks, marbleized, black and purely marble effects, gold trimmings, guaranteed eight-day movements, $3.74.

Two hundred Porcelain Clocks, richly adorned, first-class eight-day movements, $7.50 value; at $3.94.

Rubber Goods For Hygienic and Medicinal Use.

This sale should prove of direct personal interest to all who require or recommend the items quoted. The attention of physicians, professional nurses and representatives of public and private hospitals and sanitariums is called to the very low prices named. We guarantee each article to be perfect.

Rubber Cloth Sheets, faced and bound.
Size 18x20 inches; price 39c.
Size 27x37 inches; price 89c.
Size 37x60 inches; price $1.39.

Stockinet Rubber Sheets, firmly bound.
Size 18x24 inches; price 49c.
Size 27x37 inches; price 99c.
Size 37x60 inches; price $1.98.

Bound Rubber Aprons.

Checked Rubber Cloth, 24x33 in., 89c. | Stockinet Rubber, size 24x33 in., 99c.

Bound Rubber Diapers.

All sizes made of one piece.

Rubber Cloth, 24c. | Stockinet Cloth, 49c. | Stockinet, extra well made, 69c.

Kidney and Abdominal Bandages—all sizes.
Lamb's Wool Fleece, 89c. Fine Felt, air cell lining, 93c.

Rubber Sundries.

"Star" Bulb Syringes, including two pipes, 29c.

"Star" Fountain Syringes, two-quart size, including three pipes, 43c.

"Columbus" Fountain Syringes, in wooden box, two-quart size, including three pipes, 69c.

"Marvel" Whirling Spray Syringes, sold elsewhere at $3.00; our price $2.41.

"Dr. Welhoft" Bulb Syringes, list price $2.00; sold by us at $1.89.

"Defender" Hot Water Bottle, two-quart size, 59c.

Medicinal Glasses.

Plain flint, engraved scale, 10c. S. Maw Son & Thompson's English Glass, in leather case, 32c. Medicine Dial—may be used as cover for glass, 12c.

PLYMOUTH'S REPAIRS COSTLY.

Dry Docking the Vessel a Large Item in the Bill.

The Fall River steamboat Plymouth, which went aground on the night of Dec. 18 in a dense fog off Hunter's Point, L. I., came off the sectional dry dock on Saturday and is now at Newport

The New York Times.

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TWELVE PAGES.

A DANGEROUS FINDING.

Before the jury in the Recorder's court brought in its verdict of guilty in the Molineux case it should have been satisfied, within the limits of reasonable doubt, that no other than the defendant could have been the sender of the poison package. Yet one of the most conspicuous facts established on the trial by the unimpeached testimony of a credible witness was that MOLINEUX was not the man who bought the silver bottle holder at the Newark store. There was hardly any other piece of testimony during the whole course of the trial that was so positive, clear, and convincing as the testimony of Miss MILLER that the prisoner at the bar was not the purchaser of the bottle holder. If MOLINEUX was the sender of the package, then he must have had an accomplice. Who was he? The detectives found no trace of an accomplice. The District Attorney left that most important aspect of the case untouched. And the jury seem to have had no curiosity about the matter.

But it is well nigh inconceivable that a man who had concocted a murder plot with all this devilish ingenuity and with these elaborate safeguards against detection would put his neck in the noose by taking an accomplice into his confidence or by intrusting to another one of his most important measures of preparation, the purchase of a piece of his murderous apparatus so distinctive, unusual, and curiosity provoking that the greenest detective at the Central Office would be sure to seize upon it instantly as the most valuable clue in the case and to follow that trail to the ends of the earth till he discovered all ascertainable facts about it.

What other actual clue was there in the case that had a tithe of the guiding value of this silver article? The bottle was useless. Hundreds like it might be fished out of ash barrels in the dark. Duplicates of the box might be found in the hall closets of hundreds of houses of the better class in New York. The contents of the bottle, indeed, constituted a clue of the highest interest, but also one which presented the greatest difficulties. The poison was there, and that established the fact of the crime. But no efforts of the detectives, no ingenuity of the prosecution, ever connected that evil mixture with any human being in such a way as to indicate with the least degree of probability its source and origin. But the bottle holder, ah, there was a clue! It was followed up with unflagging zeal for days and weeks until it was traced to the Newark store. Here was light, here was a substantial triumph of detective genius, and the grip of authority tightened on the collar of the person under suspicion, who seemed visibly brought nearer to the death chair by the discovery that this article had been purchased in the town where he was employed.

Yet it was conclusively established on the trial that MOLINEUX did not buy the bottle holder at the Newark store. That was about the only vital fact established positively by the prosecution. No attention was paid to it. Some other man was the purchaser, yet in the nature of things if MOLINEUX had been planning the murder the purchase of this silver bottle holder was a detail of preparation that he would have been most unlikely to intrust to another. The buyer of the bottle holder must have been the principal in the crime, it would seem; and it was not MOLINEUX. A juryman who could say before that man was produced or identified that he had no reasonable doubt of the guilt of the prisoner must be possessed of a mind not well adapted to jury service.

Again, it was established that the poison package was mailed at or very near a certain time at the General Post Office, and the testimony showed that it was practically impossible for the prisoner to have been near the Post Office at that time. Was there another accomplice? It would seem that a man intending so serious a business as murder would have mailed that package himself. Again he would put his head in the noose by asking another to mail it for him, unless that other was a confidential accomplice and accessory. If there was a confidential accomplice and accessory, where is he? The prosecution says not a word about him.

It appeared a dozen times in testimony that the person to whom the poisoned bromo-seltzer was sent never used bromo-seltzer. Is it not a little curious that a highly intelligent and careful murderer should go about his dreadful work in that random fashion? Would he not take the utmost pains to acquaint himself with the habits of his victim? He might as well have sent poisoned hat pins to his enemy as to send bromo-seltzer. The event proves in a somewhat startling manner the correctness of this reasoning, for it was not his enemy who took the fatal dose. Did the jury pay any attention to this curious aspect of the case? Evidently its attention was so intently fixed on the scrawls of the handwriting experts that it gave little if any thought to it.

The whole structure of evidence reared in the two months of the trial rested upon one small scrap of paper, the addressed wrapper of the poison package. That was the entire foundation of the case of the prosecution, and the evidence resting on it was expert testimony, not to fact—oh, no, there was not a particle of testimony to fact in the whole wearisome mass of expert evidence—but to the existence of a belief in the minds of the witnesses that the prisoner wrote certain letters and the address on the poison package. It is monstrous, it is dangerous, it is terrible, to send a man to his death on such guesswork. That was the whole substance of the prosecution's case. The prisoner was not connected with the crime in any other way that created any presumption of his guilt strong enough to make a basis even for an indictment.

It would be useless to argue from all this that the prisoner is not guilty. We are not dealing with the question of his guilt, but with the manner of his trial. His guilt was not established at that trial beyond reasonable doubt. Public respect for the administration of justice in this community would receive a fearful blow if it should be shown that it is possible to have a man executed before he is proved to be guilty. The public has heard the evidence. It has followed it closely enough to weigh it well. It was so profoundly convinced of its insufficiency that the verdict of guilty produced a shock. Few believed such a result possible. Few now believe that the verdict ought to stand. Decidedly the Molineux case is one where the prisoner's counsel will be able to lay before the Court of Appeals very weighty reasons why a new trial should be had.

ENDING THE WAR IN LUZON.

There seems no reason to doubt the authenticity or the accuracy of the report that, after the death of PIO DEL PILAR, such of the insurgent leaders as were left concluded that there was no use in further resistance to the forces of the United States. The report is intrinsically probable. PIO DEL PILAR was probably the most capable fighting man the insurgents had, for AGUINALDO scarcely counts as a soldier. Moreover, they had been driven from one refuge to another, and had been shown the utter futility of resistance. "The war" had already degenerated into brigandage before it was abandoned as war. There is no more to fear from what is left of the Filipino Army than from the patriots from the back districts in breechclouts and with slings and arrows who still contrive to make some work for our troops.

When we consider that, in only a week more than a year, we have done what the Spaniards failed to do in three centuries, and what for a decade or so before we took over the islands they had been continuously engaged upon, the result is a remarkable tribute to American energy. LAWTON'S policy of giving the enemy no rest, at the cost of giving none to his own men, was quite new to the insurgents, accustomed to the leisurely military operations of the Spaniards. When weeks and months passed without any slackening in the energy of the pursuit and the attack, they were dazed, discouraged, and finally in despair.

What now remains for us to do is very different from fighting, but it is not less difficult. It is to prevent future risings by assuring a suspicious people that we mean them no harm, and that they will be treated with justice. That depends altogether upon the kind of men we put over them. In the West Indies we have been particularly fortunate. Of the half dozen Americans in conspicuous places in Cuba and Puerto Rico, only one has turned out to be grossly incompetent. More than one have turned out to be conspicuously competent. If, in the administration of the Philippines, we continue to "send out the best we breed," we may expect to see the islands, within a few years, pacified and prosperous. But there could not be a more heinous public malefaction than to allow any other consideration to enter into the selection of a man to represent us in the islands in any capacity than the consideration whether he was the best man for the place who could be got to take it.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

The appearance of Lord ROBERTS on the Modder indicates that the theatre of war is suddenly to be shifted from the extreme east to the extreme west. It confesses and emphasizes the failure of the campaign in Natal, and it seems to denote the abandonment of Ladysmith. Doubtless this was a hard decision for a General to come to. But three serious efforts to relieve the town and the garrison have decisively failed. No intelligent commander could allow his whole plan of action to be paralyzed for the sake of 10,000 beleaguered troops. Doubtless the surrender of Sir GEORGE WHITE would be a hard blow to British pride. But it is no harder than the blows already administered to it by the repulse of the efforts to relieve him.

Of the two courses open to Lord ROBERTS, apart from that he has evidently rejected of choosing the battle ground selected by the enemy, and hurling his whole available force against the line of the Tugela, he seems to have chosen that on his left flank rather than forward from the centre. But it is to be borne in mind that the distance from what we have called "the centre" to the position on the Modder is not more than a third of that to the Tugela, and that he has left himself free thus far to advance either along the western border of the Orange Free State or into its heart. The forces now opposite Spelfontein can easily be transported to the main line leading to Kimberley, and the forces on the left could equally be made available in a movement forward from the positions of GATACRE and FRENCH.

In either case, if the advance is pressed with the energy which the British commander has shown in the past, the Boers in Natal will not be able to obstruct it. They are, for days if not for weeks to come, "out of the combat," and as powerless to affect the issue as if they were in another continent. The British have definitely lost one campaign. They are about to begin another. That seems to be the plain statement of the case.

LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY.

We remember remarking, two or three years ago, on the occasion of the anniversary of LINCOLN'S birth, that the memorableness of a great man was by no means the only thing to be considered in making his birthday a public holiday. Another thing is the extent of the probability that it will be generally observed. Happily, LINCOLN'S fame and his deserving to have his birthday celebrated as a public holiday, so far as his public services are concerned, are not in the least in question. So there is nothing invidious in discussing the propriety of the action of our lawmakers in establishing the 12th of February as a public holiday in the State of New York.

It may be true that we need more public holidays. We are inclined to believe that it is. But we should be careful, in increasing their number, to raise a reasonable expectation that the new ones will be generally observed. The 12th of February is not an eligible date. Throughout the larger part of the United States it is a day not available for "outings," or for outdoor sports, or for street parades. Moreover, it is only ten days off from Washington's Birthday, which is a holiday of general observance all over the country. As a matter of fact, all the notice that is taken of the day, in the way of public functions, is the arrangement of a number of public dinners in the evening. These dinners could be eaten as well, and the oratory which follows them would be equally effective and instructive, if the day were a business day like any other. In fact, it is a half business day, under which such business as is done is done at a serious disadvantage, with no compensating advantage. Many men are prevented from earning a day's wages which they need and would like to have. Many other men, engaged not by day, but by longer periods, are enabled to get a day's wages without earning them. The day can scarcely be a complete bank holiday, seeing that the banks in many other States are doing full business. It is a very unsatisfactory holiday and a very unsatisfactory business day.

The fact that the holiday has not commended itself to the people of the United States in general is a conclusive reason why it should be abandoned. It was first established, naturally, by Illinois, the State in which LINCOLN'S career was run until he was made President. Afterward and within a few years it was adopted by Connecticut, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, and Washington. A National holiday which in ten years has commended itself only to eight States is not a success. It does not "go." Wherefore it is to be hoped that the Legislature of this State may, at its present session, undo the action which has not met the general concurrence that was expected.

THE POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT.

A Virginia correspondent with the good old Scotch-Virginian name of GORDON gently criticises THE TIMES for some of its statements as to the intervention of the United States Government in the affairs of the States. He regards our remark that this "rests on very narrow ground, and cannot be resorted to except on closely defined conditions," as "the beautiful theory of the verdant old makers of our Constitution." He then proceeds in an urbanely acid fashion that suggests the culture and the keenness of the Virginian debates of one or two generations since to point out how the theory of the fathers has been gradually forced into the background by the action of the Supreme Court and the precedents established without serious contest by the Presidents.

There is some foundation for our friend's criticism of our statement, and, though we think that that statement could be fairly well defended, it is not at present necessary to do so, since the Administration seems to take much the same view of the actual duty in Kentucky that we do, and much the same as we understand our correspondent to take. In regard to the changes that have taken place in the theory of the powers of the President since the adoption of the Constitution, nearly everything that Mr. GORDON says is quite true. We do not, however, feel toward the changes with the aversion he appears to feel. He uses a word in regard to them which we accept in a different sense from that he attaches to it. They are indeed an "evolution." Substantially it seems to us that they have been inevitable and wholesome. It is true that they have come about largely through the action of the Supreme Court and through the precedents established by the successive Presidents. It is to some extent true that both the court and the Presidents have strained the simple and ordinary meaning of the language of the Constitution in support of their conclusions. But practically they have done so in order to accomplish something that the people pretty strongly desired to get done.

As a doctrine of legal interpretation, it is of course venturesome to say that the restrictions imposed by a written instrument must give way when they seriously interfere with the accomplishment of the essential purpose of the instrument. In a private contract the contracting parties are supposed to understand the effect of all parts of their agreement, and if they impose on themselves restrictions that defeat their main purpose, they must take the consequences. But in an instrument like the Constitution of the United States, designed to provide for National action in all the future, the restrictions will not stand against the National desire to act. They may be removed by amendment, but also they may be diminished and gradually dole away with by Governmental acts, either sustained by the Supreme Court or simply allowed to stand because of no effective opposition to them. In either class of cases the force that actually works is that popular will which is the vital force of the Constitution itself. Our Jefferson Democrat of Virginia, "born and bred to a belief in the written Constitution, and to the doctrine that all powers not expressly conferred on the Federal Government thereby were reserved to the States," will look on this statement as hazy and dangerous. We shall not deny that, as a theory of interpretation, it may be so, but as an account of what has actually taken place in the history of the United States it is, we think, practically correct.

We may add that no President ever did so much to promote the changes that have taken place in the powers of the Presidential office, or added so tremendously to those intended in the Constitution, as THOMAS JEFFERSON, unless it may be JAMES MADISON. These two, in the policy that led up to the acquisition of Louisiana and Florida, both in the agreements with foreign Governments and in the assumption of powers which, if they existed at all, were purely legislative, and for some of which there was no express or implied grant in the Constitution to either the Executive or Congress, went far beyond the most ambitious dreams of the Federalist or "monarchical" politicians of their time. The result has not been bad. There are few who now regret it. And the record stands to show how difficult it is to sustain any definite theory of Constitutional interpretation and apply it at all times and under all circumstances. If the theory fits the course of events and the large and relatively lasting needs of the Nation, it will stand. If it does not, it will not stand. For, after all, to adapt the Scriptural phrase, "The Constitution was made for man and not man for the Constitution."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Articles innumerable were written in the past on Niagara as a spectacle inspiring awe and adjectives, but of late years comparatively few people have been moved to treat the falls merely as a marvel of nature. This is due to the fact that even in the most sensitive and aesthetic minds there has arisen a disquieting doubt as to the possibility, in an age so practical, of preserving the cataract much longer as an object of admiration not directly profitable, and of protecting it from capitalists eager to turn its beauty into "horse power." Ever since the economic value of the falls began to receive serious consideration most of the literature on the subject has consisted either of angry attacks on those who have already robbed the great precipice of part of its snowy veil, and who are reaching out after the rest of it, or else of essays alarmingly full of statistics designed to prove how enormous is the waste of work and money resulting from failure instantly to put every drop of the falling water into harness. The absolute sincerity of the enthusiasts has long been slightly open to suspicion, for one could not help thinking that at least a few of them would have mitigated their rage if offered a share in the promised profits. The computations of their antagonists, on the other hand, have passed unquestioned, so far as we know, and therefore there was all the charm of novelty as well as of accuracy in the facts presented by us Sunday from a writer who had studied the matter without holding a brief either from the nature-worshippers or the promoters. His conclusion was that a good deal of nonsense has been talked about the ease with which the force now running to waste could be utilized, and that the falls, whether protected by law or not, are likely to remain about as they are for some time to come. One obstacle in the way of the would-be desecrators of nature is the waste and therefore the cost incidental to transmitting heavy currents of electricity over long distances, and another, even more effective, is the vastness of the expenditure that would have to precede any material addition to the power now developed. The ingenuity of the electricians will not conquer this second difficulty, so the chances are that Niagara will last out a few more decades in most of its original grandeur.

—A decision of more importance than a superficial view of the facts involved would reveal, has just been rendered at San Rafael, Cal. Some months ago an ordinance was passed making it illegal to use repeating and magazine shotguns in Marin County. With an avowed intention of testing the legality of this law, Mr. W. A. MARSHALL, an Oakland capitalist, went into the county with a repeating shotgun and shot a number of quail. He was arrested and taken before a Justice, who fined him $30. The case was immediately appealed to the Superior Court, and referred to Judge ANGELLOTTI. The Judge, after careful consideration, has upheld the right of the county to put restrictions on the kind of weapons to be used by sportsmen in killing game. Experts agree, he declares, that repeating arms are exceptionally destructive, and that their employment leads inevitably to the extermination of animal life, even when close seasons are established and well observed. In support of this opinion the Court cites the laws forbidding the use of seines and of guns of more than a certain calibre. It is said that Mr. MARSHALL is really acting for a gun-making company, and that the case will be carried to the highest courts. The reason for not submitting to the present decision is a belief on the part of the manufacturers that if it stands laws like that of Marin County will be passed in so many parts of the country as seriously to interfere with their business and its profits. The question is one that interests sportsmen even more than it does gunmakers, and doubtless they will note the fate of the appeal with attention.

—A yarn of a kind once lamentably familiar but of late rather rare comes from Kansas, the ever young and apparently ever credulous. It is to the effect that Mr. HUMPHREY THOMAS of Salina has received from London the pleasing news that he is one of ten fortunate persons among whom an estate of $350,000,000 is about to be divided. The property is described with beautiful vagueness as situated in England and Wales, and the accuracy of the information received by Mr. THOMAS is said to be vouched for by his lawyer, Judge S. J. OSBORN, Speaker of the lower house of the Kansas Legislature. "Judge OSBORN," we are gravely told, "has been working on the case several years. The estate has been in chancery for over 100 years, but now that all the heirs have been found and their legal rights established, it is to be taken out of the hands of the court and divided up. THOMAS'S share is something over $35,000,000. The estate belonged to HUMPHREY THOMAS, great-grandfather of the Kansas man. He was a Baronet, and was killed while at war." The astonishing part of this story is not the size of the figures with which it deals, but the fact that there are still persons in the United States who do not know absolutely that there are no such estates in the English Court of Chancery, and that if there were, no living claimant could get a penny of them. American Ambassadors have said so time and again, on authority not to be disputed for an instant, and yet the myths persist and deluded folks still spend money to establish rights to—nothing! Their faith is at once amusing and pathetic.

—As a result of one of those mysterious fluctuations which characterize travel on the railways of this city, the crowds on the Third Avenue Elevated line, after diminishing notably for many months, have suddenly resumed almost their old proportions, and now a journey up town by that route in the neighborhood of 6 o'clock in the evening has again become a thing to be dreaded by every one unfortunate enough to be obliged to make it. The very worst part of the experience is on the platform of the City Hall Station. The arrangements there for handling the traffic are ingeniously bad, and the company's employés show no slightest inclination to add either to the convenience or the safety of the would-be passengers. Trains arriving disgorge their throngs of hurried people on a narrow walk, along which they could pass to the bridge and the street without much trouble if they could do so unimpeded, but the narrow walk has also to serve for the other hurried people bound the other way. No attempt is made to keep the two streams separate, and the consequent jostling is a nuisance always, and any delay to the arriving and departing trains, even if it is only for a minute, renders the ever present possibility of a fatal crush a far from distant probability. The most aggravating feature of the situation is the failure of the station guards to keep clear the spaces in front of the gates of the arriving trains. The advisability of doing this seems never to have occurred to them or to the officers of the road, and except for yelling out the character of the train next to depart, whether express or local, the positions of the so-called guards would be complete sinecures. Some day there is going to be a terrible panic on that ten feet of planking, and then perhaps the Manhattan Directors will take the matter under their thoughtful consideration.

COMMERCE AND THE FLAG.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his speech before the New York Board of Trade last night, I should have said at the dinner, or better still, after the dinner, when the wine was red in the cup and effervesced in the champagne glass, Senator Hanna became oblivious of his relation to his own crying baby, and attributed it to Senator Frye. Perhaps Mr. Frye is partly responsible for the parentage of the brat which is the production of a syndicate, and should be known as the McKinley-Payne-Hanna-Frye-Cramp-Griscom-Edmunds bill. This bill's ancestry is certainly very much mixed, but it was only the extenuating circumstance of the lateness of the hour that prompted Senator Hanna—who must be of Irish descent—to say that "it was Senator Frye who was the father and the grandfather."

He began by working that old worn-out saw, "The commerce of a nation follows its flag." Now, the animus of this bill exactly reverses that old war cry of the poor shipbuilders who we "have always with us." It answered very well in the days that preceded our expansion. Then it was said that in order to build up trade the American flag should be displayed all over the world, and then trade would be sure to follow it whether our protective tariff had stood in the way of it before or not, and whether the countries where it could be seen to wave were willing to pay higher prices for merchandise brought to them in a Philadelphia built ship than in one that was launched at Glasgow, whether these foreign countries were thickly or sparsely inhabited, or indeed, whether they were inhabited at all. The argument was that they soon would be, after the American flag had been seen along their shores. Ships of our navy were actually commissioned to circumnavigate the globe for this express purpose, and to thus bring about profitable commercial results. Well, after all, in spite of the mouthing of this apothegm in the halls of Congress, and in the halls of conventions and of banquets, trade refused for reasons of its own that were all sufficient to follow the flag.

It is now that, remembering the old saying, "If the mountain will not come to Mohammed, Mohammed must go to the mountain," the shipbuilders insist that the flag must follow the trade which will come from our new acquisitions. It is not a question with them how we came by them. They are ours, or they will be ours when we get them. That is something that we must all sorrowfully admit. For one, I do not take much stock in the increase of trade with them that has already commenced. Figures are often abominable liars. Owing to the devastation caused by the war, articles that we have been in the habit of importing from Manila, particularly hemp, have advanced enormously. So, when our present importations are represented by dollars instead of bales, the increase seems much larger, whereas it is really much smaller, than it was before. Then, our commerce depends in a great measure on supplying the wants of our troops. In one way and another we spend $1,000 annually on each man when he is living, besides the cost of bringing him home when he is dead, and there is besides a generally enormous transport service. It is not surprising that expansion builds up commerce, if that sort of business is commerce. However, let it go at that. The shipbuilders are now right in this, "The flag must follow trade." Any flag will get it that will compete for it on the most favorable terms. Throwing open the trade to all nations, we shall get our exports and imports carried in the cheapest possible way. Giving only American-built and subsidized ships the monopoly of this increasing carrying trade, we shall get our merchandise carried in the most expensive way. It would take years before we could build and equip such a fleet as would be necessary. The millions of dollars we should expend in subsidies to accomplish it would be but a bagatelle in comparison to the loss we should sustain before it could be brought about.

"Suppose," said Mr. Hanna, "England should get into war with a first-class power like Germany. She might lose her merchant marine. It largely carries our products. What is to become of our trade in such an event? We must have vessels. It costs 25 per cent. more to build and 22 per cent. more to operate American than foreign ships."

Well, suppose and suppose. "She might lose her merchant marine." How would she lose it? Would she burn it or sink it?

"What is to become of our trade in such an event? We must have vessels." Certainly we must have vessels, and there they would be at our hand and at half price. Only, this insensate statesman, (?) even in that case, would hug his bantling to his heart and pay the Delaware shipbuilders their 25 per cent. above what would have been the cost of such ships had they been new, and wait twenty years for them to build enough, while in the meantime Germans, Frenchmen, Italians, and Norwegians would buy the English ships thus thrown upon the market, and do our carrying trade, at the cost to us of $200,000,000 per annum, as the English-built ships are doing now, with our own permission and encouragement.

The reporter tells us that before the speech commenced "there were loud cries for Senator Hanna, but he did not rise until the crowd grew demonstrative."

The audience appears to have listened with patient politeness to what was literally the burden of the speech, but nothing is said of any demonstration when he closed with this stupendous inaccuracy:

"Senator Hanna said the measure did not originate with the ship builders and owners, as charged by irresponsible persons. It represents the best and responsible thought on this great question."

JOHN CODMAN.

New York, Feb. 1, 1900.

A TARIFF LAW FOR PUERTO RICO.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives of the present Congress are listening to the special pleas of the representatives of confined and necessarily local interests in the matter of tariff regulations for Puerto Rico, it might be well for them to give a wisely hearkening ear to the logically sound and politically broad views of President McKinley with reference to the trade regulations for that island, and to accord to the territory the same freedom of trade that has been practiced with a consistent regard to traditional policy between the integral parts of a compact union. For, from whatever standpoint of individual bias the anti-expansionists may view the subject of the recently acquired possessions of the Union by annexation and treaty, the territory is in fact a concrete part of the United States, and, although it may be strictly within the powers of Congress to make such special regulations for the government of the territory as it may deem fit, the building of a wall of impost against any one of the three widely separated insular possessions of the people that could not constitutionally be raised against any one of the present forty-five States, will foster a feeling in the people of those islands that they are still alien, and not to be admitted on a decent plane of even trade equality that the enlightenment and progress of the present century would seem to demand.

Going back to the initial step taken by the thirteen Colonies after adopting the Constitution under which, with the subsequent amendments, we are still living as a vital Government, the most important action taken by the Congress was the passage of the Ordinance of 1787. This ordinance, which has long since performed its political purpose, provided for the government of the "vast territory which, as part of the chartered possessions of several of the Confederated States, was ceded to the sovereign possession of the Confederacy. In the framing of the ordinance no suggestion of alien exclusion was hinted at, and a proposition to treat the relations of the people of the territory to the Confederacy other than as regulated by the provision which laid down the principle that "all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States" would, in all probability, have been looked upon as political heresy. While it is expressly within the delegated powers of Congress to "dispose of and make needful rules and regulations respecting the territory * * * of the United States" does not the expressed power come into direct conflict with the implied restraint? And if even admitting that it does not, will it be wise, conservative, or politic to take a step so radical, and so violently in opposition to a well-settled policy of government? FINDLAY SACKETT.

New York, Feb. 1, 1900.

PATRONAGE IN THE COURTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Justice McAdam states in THE TIMES of to-day his approval of the Ford bill authorizing the appointment of permanent referees in this city to the exclusion of all others, and in so stating makes the remarkable declaration that "there is nothing more injurious to a court than to have the power of dispensing patronage"! This is certainly a novel and surprising statement to be made by a Judge, especially by one having the extended experience on the bench that Judge McAdam possesses. Can he or any one else having the most ordinary acquaintance with courts and judicial proceedings imagine a court of general jurisdiction without what he terms "patronage"? There must be referees and receivers, and special guardians for infants and others, and temporary administrators and appraisers, and the committees of lunatics and other incompetents, and custodians of court funds, and other persons, all to aid in the work that courts are constituted to do. Every one admits so much. No one claims that courts themselves can perform the duties of such persons. The power to appoint such officers is inherent in every court of general jurisdiction, and the exercise of such power is simply indispensable to the administration of justice, and has been exercised ever since courts have existed and law attained to the dignity of formal proceedings. How, then, can it be said at this day and hour that the possession and exercise of this inherent and indispensable power (even when called by the disparaging name of "patronage") is injurious to a court; that "there is nothing more injurious"? I think I speak within bounds when I say that Judge McAdam himself, in his many years on the bench, has bestowed his "patronage" of this character on a thousand men and never shirked his duty to do so. Certainly, it has never been heard that he declined to appoint referees, receivers, &c., when his turn or opportunity to do so came.

But, assuming that leaving to a court or Judge the power to appoint referees, &c., as each case arises, is an evil as constituting "patronage," is such evil removed or cured by giving certain of the Judges the power to appoint a great number of permanent referees? Does that diminish or abolish "patronage," make references fewer or less expensive, or in any way cheapen or accelerate the administration of justice?

Finally, what is the "reform" that Judge McAdam declares will be worked by this proposed law? Is it in taking from the whole body of Judges the right each has (and that is almost inseparable from his judicial office) to appoint a referee in each particular case before him as a necessity arises, and giving certain of his brethren the power in advance to say who such referee shall be? What can such a law accomplish save to take a part of the judicial power from Judge A and give it to Judge B? Assuredly it does not diminish by an iota what Judge McAdam calls "patronage." TENTH NEW JERSEY.

Newark, N. J., Jan. 31, 1900.

THE MORTGAGE TAX QUESTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every man thinks that he knows all about political economy, and yet there is no subject more difficult and less understood by the people at large. At the present moment one-half of our voters are fully convinced that wealth can be created and the condition of the laboring classes bettered by the mere enactment of tariff laws in restraint of trade, or, in other words, that a man can lift himself by his own suspenders, while nearly all of the other half believe that fifty cents' worth of silver can be made equal to one dollar's worth of gold by a declaration of Congress and without regard to cost of production or the laws of supply and demand.

This same ignorance appears again in the popular ideas in respect to taxation of personal property, and especially of mortgages. It is safe to say that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the money for which a mortgage is given forms part of the actual cost of the mortgaged property; in fact, substantially all of this city has been developed in that way. A builder takes a mortgage loan for enough to construct his building, and when he has finished sells the property subject to the mortgage. Will not some of our politicians tell us, in the name of common sense, what property they find here to tax, over and above the real estate itself? And yet, with this before them, the Commissioners lately appointed to revise our tangle of tax laws advise a continuance of this taxation of fictitious property.

Under existing conditions, where the majority of mortgage loans are made by life insurance companies and savings banks, which are not taxed, and where no serious attempt is made to ascertain the property of individuals, the tax upon mortgages is practically a dead letter; probably it is not actually collected from 1 per cent. of the whole. It is now proposed to make the tax an ultimate charge upon the realty itself and thus compel its payment in every case, without regard to the residence of the mortgagee. In this way it would, of course, cease to be a tax upon personalty and become a new charge upon real estate, which, in this unfortunate city at least, is already staggering under its burdens. It is urged, however, that the change from a possible tax of 2½ per cent. upon resident mortgagees to a fixed and unavoidable one-half of 1 per cent. upon all mortgages, would prove so attractive to capitalists that the consequent decline in the rate of interest would save the owner of the mortgaged property from loss. This is a pleasing dream, from which there will be a sad awakening if the law be passed. The value of the use of money is fixed by the general laws of supply and demand throughout the world and the security given, and it is related only in the remotest way to the mortgage question. For first-class government securities the market rate of interest is about 3 per cent. per annum; for gilt-edged corporation securities it is about 3½ per cent., and for mortgages on first-class improved city property, where the loan does not exceed 50 per cent. of the market value, the rate is about 4 per cent., other mortgages bearing proportionately higher rates. These varying rates are determined by the security offered, the degree of certainty of prompt payment of principal and interest, and, also, to a large extent, by the facility of sale and transfer; a mortgage being of course in this respect less desirable than a negotiable bond.

If, then, the holder of a mortgage, the market rate of which is 4 per cent., should be asked to accept 3½ per cent., so that the borrower might save the amount of the proposed tax, he would naturally refuse and seek some other investment of equal safety at the old rate, of which there is always an abundance in the market. It would follow, therefore, that the borrower would have to agree to pay the new tax directly from his own pocket, or make a new mortgage at a rate of interest one-half of 1 per cent. higher. This rule would apply inevitably to every mortgage in the State, and those unfortunate people whose property is already mortgaged at 6 per cent. would be absolutely helpless, as with them the rate could not be advanced without conflict with our enlightened usury laws.

If it be important, as I think it is, to separate city and State taxation, why would it not be well, in place of the present foolish and oppressive scheme, to abolish all taxation of any kind upon mortgages, and to transfer to the State as a compensation the whole of the present excise revenue? No greater benefit could possibly be conferred upon owners of real estate. W. H. W.

New York, Feb. 5, 1900.

Interference in the Anglo-Boer War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If there is anything in the Washington report this morning to indicate that the party in power may be pressed by the Irish, Dutch, German, and generally European sympathizers with the Boers to meddle in their palpably irreconcilable quarrel with Great Britain, under the delusion that those anti-British elements are the people of the United States, then it is high time that the people who do not hate Britain and have no desire to make themselves offensive should be given an opportunity to make themselves heard. Much as I deprecate with Capt. Mahan the agitation of foreign questions, I cannot but hope that the first sign of officiousness in this matter at Washington will arouse a protest such as cannot be misunderstood.

WILLIAM COWPER CONANT.

New York, Feb. 7, 1900.

A Question of Terms.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read this morning your editorial entitled "England's Justification," reviewing Mr. Chamberlain's speech. Curiously enough, however, he does not talk about justice, but about destiny; the title is a misnomer.

When the war began, our sister republic appealed openly to the god of justice. I have not noticed yet that Mr. Chamberlain has ventured a similar appeal for the rectitude of his intentions in engaging his country in what he once called "a national crime."

Justification by might alone is not a doctrine that can enter the heart, even of the wrongdoer himself, though he may resort to it for want of a better plea. In that case "manliness" is not the proper word, but "brazenness," and in a criminal court the effect would be a longer term. N. H. E.

New York, Feb. 7, 1900.

Lord Kitchener's Parentage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Feb. 8 appeared a letter headed "The Fighting Race," in which T. St. John Gaffney gives a list of Irish Generals in the British Army. Why does your correspondent include Kitchener, the English hero? Mr. Gaffney writes: "Field Marshal Lord Roberts of Waterford and Candahar was born in India of a Waterford father and Tipperary mother." He then proceeds to say: "Lord Kitchener was born in Kerry," but forgets to add the nationality of his parents, which would make all the difference. Lord Kitchener stands in precisely the same relation to Ireland that the great Irish General does to India. He was born in Kerry while his English father, Lieut. Col. Kitchener of Aspall, Suffolk, was stationed there. His mother, an English woman, was, I believe, of Huguenot descent. The name of the old family home is part of his peerage title, Lord Kitchener of Khartoum and Aspall.

Will you oblige an old subscriber by publishing this? H. WOOD.

428 West Forty-fourth Street, New York, Feb. 11, 1900.

No Improvement Likely.

From The New Haven (Conn.) Paladium.

The New London Day suggests that after the Rev. Mr. Sheldon has made his experiment and everybody else has had a say about it, it may be discovered that no improvement has been made on the motto of THE NEW YORK TIMES, "All the News That's Fit to Print."

NUGGETS.

More to His Advantage.

"Dicky, people should live to help one another."

"Yes, Ma; but I'd get more pie 'f you'd let me help myself."—Chicago Record.

Graciously Granted.

"Ah!" he sighed, "may I not hope that you will be mine forever and forever?"

"Yes," she replied softly, "you may hope that long if you wish."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Not as He Realized It.

Yeast—Your wife says she was shut up in the house, yesterday, all day.

Crimsonbeak—Well, she was indoors all day, but I can't say truthfully she was shut up.—Yonkers Statesman.

To Find Out Who's Who.

"All this wranglin' in Washington about social precedence is ridiculous, don't you think so?"

"Yes; society's rank ought to be settled by civil service examination."—Chicago Record.

So Entered.

"Shall I charge up the amount the cashier skipped with to profit and loss?" queried the bookkeeper.

"No," replied the head of the firm; "put it down under running expenses."—Philadelphia Record.

KENTUCKY.

Folger McKinsey in Baltimore News.

A bond of hate and a breath of scorn;
A race bred out of the common way;
A wrong remembered, a vengeance born,
A blood-vow nursed through night and day.
A sudden shot—a shriek and fall,
A shadow stalking along the street;
A voiceless horror o'er one and all
Of the hour when foe with foe shall meet!

A righteous faith that they both were right;
A dogged spirit to stand or die,
By the stubborn will of the blood to fight
That is bred in the men of that Southern sky!
Hoof-beats down from the mountain side,
A gleam of bowie and flash of gun—
A long red trail where the foemen ride
And a crimson stain on the setting sun!

A shape of force and a shade of dread,
A cold defiance of courts and law;
A brave heart there with a ball struck dead,
An undercurrent of grief and awe.
A fever of fatal and fierce unrest,
A clash of clans and a brave horde slain,
Perhaps, but out of it all the best
Will rise from the red of the falling rain!

Under it all—however wrong,
Lawless and brutal and doctrinaire—
Something still rings that is true and strong;
The good will rise—for the good is there!
The shadow will lift and the hills will glow,
The trail of the feud will run with bloom
Of the wild white rose and its driven snow
Of love and peace, with their old perfume!

The light will break and the sky will clear;
The oath of the vendet cross no more
The lips that were bred to know no fear,
The hearts that have grown beside the door
Of the free, fair hills and the meadows blue—
Oh! yes, Kentucky! beneath your night,
The hope is fair and the promise true
That your feet shall walk in the ways of light!

GREAT BRITAIN PLANS FOR HOME DEFENSES

INCREASE IN ARMY AND NAVY

Field and Horse Batteries, Twelve Infantry Battalions, and Seven Cavalry Regiments to be Added.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The House of Commons was crowded to-day in anticipation of the statement of George Wyndham, Parliamentary Secretary of the War Office, in regard to army measures. Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador; Henry White, the Secretary of the United States Embassy, and W. T. Baker, the President of the Chicago Board of Trade, were among those present in the distinguished strangers' gallery.

Mr. Wyndham rose, amid cheers, when the House went into Committee on Supply, and said that he did not propose to deal with the question of the prosecution of the war, but would proceed immediately to outline other military measures necessary for placing home defense on a satisfactory footing. The Government, he continued, had not even considered the question of compulsory service, which was entirely unnecessary in view of the activity of recruiting for the auxiliary forces.

Since the war 10,000 recruits had joined under the existing conditions, and, he pointed out, if improved facilities were offered, he anticipated that the voluntary auxiliary forces, if their efficiency was increased, would easily suffice for passive defense and to garrison the seaports and other positions. They might even be qualified for undertaking more onerous duties.

The Government proposed to put the pay of the militia on the same scale as the regulars and embody the whole militia. During the Spring and Summer the volunteer artillery would be rearmed and a higher capitation grant would be given the volunteers, coupled with the demand for higher efficiency. A mounted Infantry Volunteer Corps would be formed, and the Yeomanry would be treated on the same broad principles. The artillery, Army Service Corps, and engineers necessary for two additional army corps would be raised forthwith, namely, thirty-six field batteries and seven horse batteries. The speaker also said it had been decided to raise twelve additional infantry battalions.

Continuing, Mr. Wyndham said the existing cavalry forces would also be expanded by seven regiments, and that commissions would be offered to militia officers, to the colonies, and to the universities.

At present, the speaker further pointed out, there were 109,000 regulars in the country, and the increase was anticipated to be 30,000. There were now 328,000 men in the auxiliary forces, and it was estimated the increase would be 50,000 men. So, altogether, the country would soon have at least 517,000 men, and Mr. Wyndham anticipated that the number would be nearer 600,000 than 500,000.

During the course of his remarks, Mr. Wyndham referred to the Government's confidence in the power and splendid efficiency of the fleet, saying it was never greater or more legitimate than now. But, in case of the fear of invasion, the garrisoning of the coast towns would devolve on the auxiliary forces, as it would be the first duty of the fleet to be off the enemy's coast, or face to face with the enemy.

The Government, Mr. Wyndham then said, was not making an appeal for money and men in a spirit of panic. The risk was not very much nearer than a year ago. But it had increased in exact proportion to the reduction of the home military defense, which sufficed to justify the present demands for an increase of the resources for home defense.

The Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who followed, said he had heard of the great scheme for the administration of a great army, but he had not heard a single figure mentioned as to the cost thereof nor even in regard to the particular vote. How much of the money required was due to the present war?

To this question Mr. Wyndham replied: "Four hundred and twenty thousand pounds."

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman said he could not be expected to pronounce an opinion upon the scheme suddenly, but, he added, he believed that nine-tenths of his hearers were ready to do almost anything for the purposes of the present war, but would like to regard it as a war measure alone, leaving the question of the future increase and rearrangements open for future discussion.

Sir Charles Dilke, Advanced Radical, said Mr. Wyndham's speech "seemed to support the heresy that Great Britain should rely upon home defense, while the truth was that the most powerful defense lay in the striking power of the fleet."

It was explained in the lobbies of the House of Commons that Mr. Wyndham meant to convey that all the supplementary estimates asked for were due to the war, except £420,000 required for the new scheme to close the financial year of March 31.

The Secretary of State for War, Lord Lansdowne, furnished the House of Lords with a statement similar to that of Mr. Wyndham.

The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge were interested listeners in the House of Lords.

To Call on 170,000 Reservists.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Lord Lansdowne, in the House of Lords to-day, said there were about 170,000 Reservists between the ages of twenty-five and forty-five who had served with the colors whom the Government proposed to ask to join the army for a year for home service only.

ATTACK THE UNITED STATES.

German Agrarians Ask for Resistance on the Meat Inspection Bill and Other Matters.

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—To-day began in Berlin the conventions, held annually at this time of the year, at which all the important agricultural interests of Germany are represented for purposes of report and discussion. Foremost among these is the Federation of Husbandmen, which assembled 5,000 strong. The annual report showed a membership of 206,000, which is an increase of 19,000 upon the membership reported at the last meeting.

In opening the proceedings Herr Roesicke, who reviewed the work of the year, pointed out that the projected Mesopotamia Railroad would benefit a number of the leading German capitalists, but would enable Mesopotamia wheat to enter Germany at 60 marks per ton. He also spoke confidently with reference to the Meat Inspection bill, predicting that it would not pass, as the Foreign Office had drawn it up for the benefit of the United States.

Herr Hahn, who was the next speaker, fiercely attacked Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, who, he said, gave Germany "only fair words, but not fair deeds." He expressed the hope that a most determined resistance against the United States would be adopted by the Reichstag and the various Diets.

Dr. von Frege-Weltzien, Vice President of the Reichstag, joined in the attack upon the Imperial Chancellor, saying that German agriculture hoped for a future Chancellor who would walk in the footsteps of Bismarck.

The convention then adopted a five-paragraph resolution forcibly demanding Government aid for agriculture and also energetic steps against the United States and Great Britain as countries violating the most favored nation clause. The resolution intimated that the votes of the Agrarians could only be had for the Naval Augmentation bill if the Government should first favor the Agrarians.

The convention sent a congratulatory telegram to Dr. Leyds at Brussels.

Prince Henry in Berlin To-day.

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—Prince Henry of Prussia will arrive here to-morrow morning. In addition to the members of the Cabinet, many high officers of the army and navy will be present with Emperor William to receive him at the railway station. Dinner for eighty will be served at the castle, where all the Princes and relatives will be present.

German Naval Bill May Be Rejected.

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—During the last few days the chances of the Naval bill have perceptibly diminished. The semi-official Berliner Post to-night reckons with the possibility of a rejection after the Easter holidays, and adds that, in case the Reichstag is dissolved, new elections will be ordered.

PUNISHMENT FOR PRIESTS.

French Premier Introduces a Bill to Apply in the Case of Mgr. Gouthe-Soulard.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, introduced a bill modifying the present law providing punishment in the case of ministers of religion who publicly censure or criticise in any way public authorities. Formerly only banishment could be inflicted, but the preamble of the new bill explains that the severity of the old measure rendered the law inoperative, so the present bill provides imprisonment, varying from a fortnight to two years for general offenses, and detention in case of direct provocation, disobedience of the laws, or armed revolt.

The bill will thus give the Government an arm to punish its clerical opponents without proceeding to the extreme measure of demanding exile, and will enable it to punish attacks such as that of the Archbishop of Aix, Mgr. Gouthe-Soulard, who wrote a letter of encouragement to the Assumptionist Fathers on the dissolution of their order by the Correctional Tribunal, and who was immune under the present law.

The bill, at the request of the Government, was referred to a committee.

Several Deputies announced their intention of interpellating the Government regarding the Martinique troubles, wishing to throw the responsibility on its colonial policy, M. Denis Guibert, representing the Island of Martinique, declaring this policy would finally lead to civil war. The Premier obtained a postponement of the discussion of the matter until particulars were received by cable.

M. Firman-Faure, Anti-Semite, representing the Island of Martinique, asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcassé, what were the Government's intentions in the event of the possible intervention of Italy in South Africa by replacing the British troops in the Soudan with her own soldiers.

M. Delcassé replied that the Government could not accept interpellations on the possible intentions of foreign Governments, which were devoid of all probability. The present moment, he added, was one for vigilance not speeches, and there was nothing to justify a useless and perhaps dangerous discussion.

The Chamber decided to postpone the interpellation until after the budget debate.

NEGROES THREATEN WHITES.

Inhabitants of Le Francois in Martinique Flee for Their Lives—Rioters Demonstrate.

FORT DE FRANCE, Island of Martinique, Feb. 12.—The white inhabitants of Le François, being threatened with death by the rioting strikers, have sought refuge here, the Governor having declared it impossible to guarantee their lives.

The managers of the plantations are requesting permission to organize forces of militia for the purpose of protecting the persons who are at work, but the Governor will not accept the responsibility of authorizing such a step.

A band of rioters yesterday evening marched through Fort de France without molestation, shouting: "Long live the negro race!" "Down with the whites!" "Down with the murderers!" "Vengeance!"

Placards provoking pillage, murder, and incendiarism were posted at Saint Pierre.

TO TAX DEPARTMENT STORES.

German Measure Provides for a Percentage on Sales.

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—The text of the Government bill specially taxing department stores in Prussia was published to-day. This shows that sales from 500,000 marks upward are to be taxed 2 per cent., rising to 5 per cent. with each increase of a million. The measure is due primarily to Dr. Von Miquel, Prussian Minister of Finance. The bill gainsays the Government's declarations of last year. The comment upon it, except in the Agrarian and Conservative press, is unfavorable. The Freisinnige Zeitung reminds the Government that last year it called the system of taxation now advocated "throttling," and it characterizes the bill as unconstitutional.

THE DIVISION OF SAMOA.

Bill for Abrogation of Old Treaty in the German Reichstag.

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—In introducing in the Reichstag to-day the draft of a law authorizing the abrogation of the treaties with the Tonga Islands of 1876, Samoa of 1879, and a portion of the Zanzibar treaty of 1885, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count von Buelow, made a speech, during which he said the legislation was necessitated by the recent Anglo-German and German-Anglo-American agreements dividing the islands.

So far as Tutuila was concerned, the Minister said, Germany never contested the American claims that the United States possessed the right of a port and settlement there. Since 1878 Upolu and Savaii had formed an economic whole, and therefore could not be separated from each other, but could easily be severed from Tutuila. Continuing, the Minister said:

"I have pleasure in stating that the Americans did not hinder, but rather furthered, this clear severance. We hope the relations of Germany with the United States and Samoa will remain friendly, even as the relations of the German and American members of the Samoa Commission have been thoroughly friendly."

Count von Buelow then dealt lengthily with the Tonga, Solomon, Togoland, and Zanzibar questions and the benefits accruing to Germany by the treaties recently concluded. He next referred to the special agreement to arbitrate the claims arising from the troubles in Samoa. He explained that the German claims were estimated at about 400,000 marks.

"This agreement," added the Foreign Minister, "is now before the American Senate. It is proposed that the King of Sweden shall be arbitrator, and I think we may anticipate that his decision will be in accordance with the principles of fairness and justice."

The bill passed its first and second readings.

Navy Department Controls Tutuila.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The President has issued an executive order placing the Island of Tutuila under the control of the Navy Department. Assistant Secretary Allen is charged with the administration of this and other islands under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department.

Chinese Emperor Will Receive.

PEKING, Feb. 12.—A notification has been sent by the Tsung-li-Yamen to the foreign legations that the Emperor will hold the customary New Year audience Feb. 19. This is regarded as an important indication of the desire of the Dowager Empress and the authorities to reassure the foreign representatives.

Colombian Rebels Forcing a Crisis.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 12.—There are persistent reports current here that the Colombian insurgents are closing in upon Bogota for the purpose of forcing a crisis, which the Government is anxious to avoid on account of the disaffection among the military as well as in the civil service. The end, however, is thought to be very near.

PUERTO RICAN TRADE.

Exports Since American Occupation $12,191,829 and Imports $11,696,807.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The War Department to-day gave out the statement that the total value of imports into the Island of Puerto Rico from the date of American occupation to Dec. 31, 1899, was $12,191,829, and that the total value of exports from the island during the same period was $11,696,807.

The United States furnished $4,687,826 of the imports and took $3,502,766 of the exports. Sugar exports to the United States for this period made up $1,917,572 of this total.

Cuban Tonnage Dues Refunded.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The President has approved Senate Bill No. 734, which, in effect, provides that the discrimination duty of $1 a ton levied on Cuban vessels shall cease and that the tonnage dues which have been collected on these vessels since the treaty of peace was signed shall be refunded.

JONES AT THE WAX WORKS.

A Mechanical Figure Exerts a Salutary Influence Upon Him, but Perkins Spoils It All.

Just how Jones's wife got Jones to go to the wax-works exhibition with her on a Sunday evening is a matter that that little woman alone knows, and she hasn't told about it. But Jones went. Now as a consequence he is in a fair way of becoming an inebriate.

One day while on a shopping tour she had dropped in to see the wax figures. She wandered spiritlessly through the halls until she came to one compartment. She gazed in astonishment, then she rubbed her eyes.

"The very thing," she exclaimed out loud, so that the people around her stared. Then she left the place.

Sunday night, just as he had firmly made up his mind that Amy shouldn't drag him off to church, Jones received a great shock. Amy wanted him to go to the wax works. At the end of an hour they were in the Chamber of Horrors.

Soon they stood before the sacrifice of the widow. Bound to a stake was a Hindu woman. About her feet was the funeral pyre of her husband. According to ancient law, Amy's programme said, the woman must be burned to death upon the pyre of her late lord. Flames were simulated by a clever arrangement of electric lights.

Jones's eyes bulged out. He stretched out one trembling arm. His face, at first livid, became cold and gray.

"Amy," he gasped, "Amy, didn't the head move?"

Amy turned a large pair of honest gray eyes upon him.

"No, John," she said, sadly, "the head didn't move."

Jones laughed nervously.

"I guess I'm a little bit off," he said.

His wife put her hand upon his shoulder. "Poor fellow," she said.

"There it is again," Jones whispered. "Look, Amy, quick! The head is rolling from side to side. Now the bosom swells. She's breathing. See the belt moving. She's breathing, I tell you!"

Jones's wife said nothing.

"Don't you see it, Amy?"

"No, John," Amy said, simply.

Jones looked around at the crowd. Finally the sight of an elderly man with a red nose seemed to reassure him. He left his wife and approaching the old man, remarked:

"Say, old man, now, confidentially, between you and me, you know—"

"Well?"

"Didn't that head move?"

The old man's cheeks colored. Then he looked at Jones peculiarly. He turned aside a moment.

"Why, no, of course not, old man," he answered, becoming redder and redder in the face.

Jones staggered back to his wife. He looked once at the wax figure. Then he put his hands over his face. Amy guided him up the stairs and into a carriage.

"To Dr. Black's," she told the coachman.

For a fortnight Amy was happy. John had given up drinking entirely. But why? How did she do it? Well, a good woman's influence is without bounds or limits, don't you know.

Then Perkins came in. He was an old friend and he always had lots of news about mutual friends.

"Oh, say, by the way, before I forget it," he said, "I saw you at the wax works one Sunday night. Why on earth did you, of all people in the world, go there?"

There was an embarrassing pause and Perkins saw he had made a blunder of some sort.

"Well, anyway," he went on, to cover it, "there's a very fine mechanical figure there—a Hindu woman, and—"

"The one that moves its head?" broke in Jones.

"The very one, and there's a good imitation of breathing—"

Jones got up slowly from his chair. He drew himself to his full height, squaring his shoulders. He silently regarded his wife.

"You little ——," he began.

He paused. Then he walked deliberately to the button and pressed it.

"James," he said firmly to the man who answered it, "bring glasses and some Scotch."

DR. WILDE IN WORKHOUSE.

Escaped Sanitarium Patient Found and Returned to Asylum—How He Deceived a Magistrate.

Dr. John Russell Wilde, who escaped from the Rivercrest Sanitarium in Astoria, Borough of Queens, a few days ago, and for whom his friends and the police have been hunting, was accidentally discovered to be in the workhouse, to which he was committed for one month. The discovery was made by Daniel Sullivan, Clerk of the Essex Market Court, who read about Dr. Wilde's disappearance on Sunday. He was struck by the similarity of the name to that given by a man who got in line with the vagrants at the Essex Market Police Court last week and asked to be sent to the workhouse. In looking over the docket books Sullivan found the names were identical, and remembered that the man said he was a preacher.

The manager of the sanitarium said that Dr. Wilde is suffering from fixed delusional insanity. He imagines that he is Capt. Dreyfus and that he is undergoing sentence on Devil's Island. Being allowed the freedom of the grounds at all times, he disappeared when a favorable opportunity presented itself. Wilde had been a missionary in China and other places, and on his arrival from China three months ago was taken from the steamer to the sanitarium. He has a friend, William Irwin, a lawyer, of 203 Broadway, who requested the police to look for him.

Magistrate Deuel, who sat on the bench when Wilde entered the courtroom, said yesterday that he was impressed with the man's appearance, and had a long talk with him. He was well dressed. The Magistrate said that Wilde told him a rational story and did not appear to be insane in any way, but looked like a man who might have used morphine.

"The story itself was very pitiful," Magistrate Deuel said. "He told me that he was a physician, unable to get patients, and that he had no friends, nor any one from whom he could get assistance. He intimated to me that he was addicted to habits that interfered with his practice, and asked me if I would send him away for six months.

"'I won't commit you for six months,' I said, 'but if you want a month's rest, to get away from what you indicate, I will agree, if you will write to me at any time you would like to get out. When you do that I will send you your discharge papers, but why cannot you go to some institution, or to some of your medical associations?'

"'No,' he replied, 'I have tried everything.'

"I then gave him one month in the workhouse, and that was the last I heard of the case until to-day, when an officer who said he was from the Rivercrest Sanitarium came to me with lunacy papers. He told me that he had traced Wilde to the workhouse. I did not recall the case at the time, but recognized its importance, and signed the man's discharge papers."

Wilde was removed from the workhouse and taken back to the sanitarium last night.

Woman Mysteriously Drowned.

WOODSTOWN, N. J., Feb. 12.—Mrs. Annie Dorrell, a resident of this village, left her home on Saturday night for church. She failed to return, and at midnight her husband organized a searching party. It scoured the country and town all night without finding a trace of the woman. Her body was found yesterday in a stream under the West Jersey Railroad bridge. The drowning is a mystery. It is thought the woman may have been frightened by tramps, and, to escape them on the road, tried to cross the railroad bridge and fell into the creek. There were no signs of violence on the body.

Ex-Army Chaplain Breaks Down.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 12.—The Rev. Dwight Galloupe, rector of St. Paul's Church, who was Chaplain of the Ninth Infantry during the war with Spain, broke down in the pulpit yesterday morning. He has not been in good health since he was injured by a Spanish shell at San Juan. Dr. Baldwin, who is attending him, says that he will insist on his taking a long rest.

O'Brien—O'Hare.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y., Feb. 12.—Ex-Alderman John J. O'Brien of New York City and Miss Emma O'Hare of Dobbs Ferry were married at 5 P. M. to-day. The Rev. Joseph F. Flannelly of the Sacred Heart Church officiated. A number of relatives and friends were present. After the ceremony refreshments were served at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. P. J. Carpenter.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday was the first anniversary of the second memorable blizzard in the annals of New York, and the comparatively mild airs and open weather that greeted the holiday makers was in strange contrast to the orgy of wind, snow, and sleet that a year ago almost buried the town, which for two days cut off all railroad communication with Philadelphia, and that was accompanied by zero temperature. Yesterday the cyclists were out in force in town and country, and there were golf tournaments at Lawrence Harbor, Baltusrol, Dyker's Meadow, Staten Island, Lakewood, Westchester, Englewood, Nassau, Ardsley, and Nutley.

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The day in town was a very quiet one, and although the gray and depressing skies of the morning deterred many people from going to the country, there was little going on in the way of diversion in town. Midwinter holidays are now simply excuses for country outings, and many men and women went to Tuxedo, Baltusrol, Staten Island, and other suburban golfing resorts merely for the trip and luncheon, who did not attempt to golf, wheel, ride, or drive. Others, perhaps more sensible, spent the day quietly in their homes and clubs, lunching, or dining out at the fashionable restaurants. There were few of the social element at the theatre matinées, for the holiday crowds at these affairs make them avoided by the leisure element. This element also rarely secures seats much in advance, and hence is prevented from going on the spur of the moment. The opera, where "Aïda" was being sung in the evening with Eames in the title rôle, drew a large and brilliant house, and there were few vacancies in any of the prominent boxes.

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The wedding of Mr. Richard Trimble and Miss Cora Randolph, daughter of Mr. Edmund D. Randolph, and sister of Mrs. Francis Egerton Webb, will be celebrated at the residence of the bride's parents at Mount St. Vincent, near Yonkers, to-morrow afternoon, St. Valentine's Day. The guests from New York will go to Mount St. Vincent in a special car attached to the regular 2:15 P. M. train from the Grand Central Station. Miss Randolph will make a beautiful bride, and those who were fortunate enough to be present at the wedding of her sister to Mr. Webb a few years ago, and who are invited for to-morrow's wedding, will, recalling the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Randolph on the former occasion, be sure to attend to-morrow's event. The wedding will be a quiet one, and the guests will be limited in number.

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This year's entertainment of the famous "One Hundred" Club, which will, as usual, take place on Mi-Carême, March 19, and be given in the studio of Mr. Howard Constable, who, with his sister, organized the club, will be a "ghost" party. The guests are to be attired in ghostly costumes, and the affair will have several novel features. It will, presumably, be reminiscent of the favorite old country "sheet and pillow case" party.

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The Decorative Art Society is planning an elaborate entertainment for the afternoon and evening of March 14 in the Astoria ballroom. The afternoon will be devoted to Kipling, whose works will be interpreted by several singers and reciters and by some clever actors, and the evening will probably bring a kirmess, an entertainment which was once most popular in New York, but is unknown to the younger generation, and should greatly interest the members of the various dancing classes and young society men and women in particular.

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Mr. Cope Whitehouse of Egypt and Newport will give his second annual reception and tea on Thursday afternoon in the Metropolitan Club annex. Mr. Whitehouse has asked Mrs. Norman Whitehouse, Mrs. Arthur Duane Pell, and Mrs. Ide to assist him in receiving. Mr. Whitehouse has become quite famous for his annual teas, both in Newport and New York. He is skilled in entertaining and always has some novelty to interest his guests.

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The marriage of Mr. Ralph Rokeby, son of Archdeacon Rokeby of Leicester, England, and Miss Maude Eden, daughter of Dr. John H. Eden, will take place in St. Bartholomew's Church on the afternoon of Easter Tuesday. A dinner in honor of Miss Eden will be given on Friday evening by Mrs. Ernest La Montagne of 114 East Thirtieth Street.

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To-day is filled with pleasant incidents. There are to be a number of small luncheons and receptions, and in the evening the bal de tête at Mrs. Henry Holt's residence, 711 Madison Avenue, a large dinner dance at the Metropolitan Club annex, to be given by Mrs. Trenor L. Park, and Mrs. Hood Wright's large dinner at Sherry's. Mrs. James B. Haggin will in the afternoon give her second and last reception.

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There is much interest felt and expressed in the artists' fancy dress ball on Mardi Gras, which will be held at the Gibson Studio on Feb. 27, under the auspices of the National Arts Club. Fancy costumes of the seventeenth century are preferred, and are to be inexpensive. This ball is in aid of the Teachers' Fund of the Artist-Artisan Institute. Tickets, at $5, and of which a limited number will be issued, should be applied for at the club before Feb. 22, with check inclosed, to one of the following persons: Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield, President of the Society of Decorative Art; Mr. Horace J. Fairchild, Vice President of the Artist-Artisan Institute, or Mr. Franklin G. Colby, Chairman of House Committee of the National Arts Club, 27 West Thirty-fourth Street. An artists' ball, if properly managed and carried through, will be an attractive novelty, and already several parties are being formed to attend the coming event. The leading artists of the city, particularly those connected with the Art Students' League, are interested in the event, and there is every reason to expect that it will be a successful affair.

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The Florida and Nassau seasons are now well under way, and the big hotels at the various Florida resorts and Nassau are beginning to fill with guests. The chief amusements at Palm Beach seem to be golfing, the pursuit of alligators under the guidance of a man named "Alligator Joe," and afternoon tea parties in the cocoanut grove. Mrs. A. Sydney Carpenter of Philadelphia offered two handsome prizes for women's approaching and putting contests last Saturday afternoon. The first of a series of dances has been held at St. Augustine and Tampa. The most prominent golfer at Tampa is the hotel proprietor, A. E. Dick, who appears to have been so fortunate as to vanquish all of his golfing guests. The Tampa Golf Club gives semi-weekly hops. Dancing and golf seem to be an ill-assorted combination. The splendid new hotel, the Colonial, built by Mr. Henry M. Flagler, has just been opened at Nassau. The hotel stands on Fleming Square, on the site of the old barracks, and is a huge six-story frame building of colonial architecture, 480 feet long, with two spacious wings, enormous piazzas, and is lighted by electricity. The old Royal Victoria has been much improved, and the older visitors to Nassau prefer it to the new house. Mrs. Delos McCurdy, the Rev. Dr. Field, Mr. and Mrs. Alvord and Miss Alvord, and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Gray are among the New Yorkers who have already arrived at Nassau.

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Philadelphia, which thus far has had the gayest Winter in its history, is now devoting itself to fancy-dress balls. A number of the younger matrons have issued invitations for a "bal poudre" at the Art Club on Thursday evening, and Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel Biddle have sent out cards for a fancy dress "baby party" at their residence on Tuesday evening next, Feb. 20. Admiral Dewey and Mrs. Dewey are to attend the Philopatrian Ball in the Academy of Music on Feb. 26, and Philadelphia has gone wild in advance.

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"Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and Rustum Bey of the Turkish Legation at Washington were the features," says The Philadelphia Times, of the midwinter ball given in that city on Friday night last, and which seems to have overtopped the Assemblies as the great social event there of the Winter. Miss Alice Atherton Blight of this city, whose family came from Philadelphia, also created a sensation at this midwinter ball. "Mrs. Oelrichs has been entertained," says this undoubtedly veracious chronicler, "as strangers of such distinction generally are entertained in Philadelphia—dined and lunched and driven four-in-hand to the Country Club for more dining." Mr. and Mrs. Edward Moore Robinson, (Miss Aline Ivers of San Francisco) gave a superb dinner for Mrs. Oelrichs, and for her husband, Mr. Hermann Oelrichs, at their Walnut Street residence on Friday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson gave another dinner on Saturday night for Miss Ellen Drexel Paul and Miss Harjes of Paris, which was followed by a vaudeville entertainment. Mrs. Robinson's dinners have been the handsomest given this season in Philadelphia. She is a beautiful woman, a rarely perfect blonde, and her marriage to Mr. Edward Robinson, a son of Mrs. Hood Wright of New York, which took place a few years ago in this city, is well remembered.

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The engagement is announced in Philadelphia of Mr. J. Ellingwood Trask of New York and Miss Alice Nicholson Coates, daughter of Mr. Edward Coates of Germantown, and whose mother's malden name was Florence Earle; also of Mr. Samuel McKean Bayard and Miss Esther Lardner Starr.

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The story that Miss Emily Hoffman, daughter of Mrs. George Hoffman and granddaughter of Mr. John Ellis, was to perform the dance which she gave at Mrs. Gould's house party at Lakewood 'n December last, at a theatrical manager's benefit at the Metropolitan Opera House on Thursday afternoon, and which was received with much incredulity in the clubs and drawing rooms, proves untrue. Mrs. Hoffman in an interview states it was taken for granted because her daughter had appeared with the Strollers at the Astoria early in the Winter, and these same Strollers would give at the benefit an act from "The Lady from Chicago," her daughter would repeat on the professional stage the dance she had given on the amateur stage. Mrs. Hoffman also denies the widely circulated report that her daughter is to appear at an up-town vaudeville theatre or adopt a professional career.

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On account of its being the Anno Santo Rome has been fuller than ever before, although the influx of pilgrims has not at all equaled the expectations of the hotel proprietors. The weather has been delightfully warm and sunny, and now that the coming of the Prince of Wales with his family is definitely decided, there will be few departures from Rome until after Easter. The Prince and Princess are expected not later than Holy Week. People are dubious about going to Egypt now on account of the outbreak of the plague, and with smallpox at Cannes there is small choice for those wishing to go elsewhere. Mrs. Kernochan and Miss Smith Cuffit of New York are still at the Grand Hotel, Rome, where the Duchess of Marlborough is expected daily. There is also talk of a flying visit to Rome of the Prince and Princess Cantacuzene, née Grant, whose romance, culminating in their marriage, began in Rome two years ago. It was then that Mrs. Potter Palmer's jewels took the Roman world by storm and were more than a seven days' wonder to those who saw her on her presentation. With this array of American beauty and fashion his Royal Highness will certainly not miss his London satellites, some of whom will undoubtedly find their way to Rome.

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Mr. and Mrs. William Walter Phelps, former American Ambassador to Berlin, with their daughter, Mrs. Harold Van Buren, are at Mentone. Mrs. Joseph Choate, with Miss Choate and Joseph Choate, Jr., is at Cannes. They entertained and were entertained so much in London that they have gone to Cannes to recuperate, preparatory to their last London season.

MR. WHITNEY GIVES A DINNER.

His Guests the Trustees of the Museum of Natural History—Elaborate Decorations.

William C. Whitney gave at his residence, 871 Fifth Avenue, last evening a banquet in honor of the Board of Trustees of the Museum of Natural History. This banquet was served in the Louis XIV. ballroom, or music room, as Mr. Whitney prefers to call it. In the middle of this immense room, by far the largest of its kind in New York, there was erected a special table, for a banquet of some forty-five covers required the construction of a special table. This table, oval in form, was so built as to leave a hollow space in its centre, and this space was filled with a Kantia palm, the tallest of its kind in America, which was brought from Belgium, where it won a gold medal. Massed about this palm and extending far out toward the table's edges were masses of ferns. Under these ferns and half concealed by them were innumerable tiny electric lights of various colors. Scattered all through these ferns and over the table were thousands of meteor and American Beauty roses.

The clusters of electric lights in the ceiling were veiled with transparent white stuff, and over this covering were trained delicate vines of the asparagus formosa. A Neopolitan band played during the dinner.

There were a number of prominent people besides the Board of Trustees invited. The guests were:

Morris K. Jesup,	Hon. Levi P. Morton,
Charles Lanier,	Richard A. McCurdy,
J. P. Morgan,	Harry P. Whitney,
James H. Constable,	Sir Edward Colebrooke,
William E. Dodge,	Philip Schuyler,
J. Hampden Robb,	S. T. Babcock,
Prof. A. L. Bickmore,	August Belmont,
Col. Archibald Rogers,	Whitelaw Reid,
D. O. Mills,	Edward Cooper,
Elbridge T. Gerry,	Stephen Olin,
Gustav E. Kinsel,	Bishop Doane,
Anson W. Ward,	C. P. Huntington,
William Rockefeller,	Prof. Putnam,
George G. Haven,	Henry E. Howland,
Henry F. Osborne,	W. Bourke Cockran,
Thomas F. Ryan,	Thomas B. Reed,
C. T. Barney,	James W. Alexander,
George S. Bowdoin,	John S. Kennedy,
John L. Cadwalader,	Aug. Schermerhorn.
Capt. Alfred T. Mahan,	

THE MUSURGIA AT PRINCETON.

A New York Chorus Entertains a University Audience.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 12.—The Musurgia of New York, under the able direction of Mr. Walter Henry Hall, gave a very successful concert here in Alexander Hall this evening. Mr. Hall conducted, with his usual skill and spirit, a programme of unusual interest, which was listened to by a representative Princeton audience. A male chorus of sixty well trained voices has rarely, if ever, been heard in Princeton and was appreciated accordingly. By intention, or chance, the programme was given something of an academic flavor by the representation on it of the Professors of Music at Yale and Columbia, Prof. H. W. Parker and Prof. E. A. MacDowell, through their charming compositions for male voices respectively, "Blow, Blow, Thou Winter Wind" and a "Cradle Song." Two songs from the Carmina Princetonia were also given in a way to show the Princeton Glee Club that there are coal mines outside Newcastle.

The solo numbers of Messrs. W. Theodore Van Yorx, Joseph E. Baernstein, and C. Judson Bushell were admirably chosen in affording contrast and in showing at their best three voices that are alike only in their inherent excellence, their artistic handling and their power to win an audience. Mr. Paul Dufault's tenor was also heard to advantage in an incidental solo occurring in Dudley Buck's setting of "Paul Revere's Ride."

The patronesses of the concert, which was given for the benefit of the University Concert Fund, were: Mrs. Grover Cleveland, Mrs. Francis L. Patton, Mrs. Henry Van Dyke, Mrs. Laurence Hutton, Mrs. Henry Fairfield Osborn, Mrs. Allan Marquand, Mrs. Junius S. Morgan, Mrs. H. B. Fine, Miss Frothingham, Mrs. Albert B. Baker, Mrs. William Libbey, Mrs. S. J. McPherson, Mrs. D. Hunter McAlpin, Jr., and Mrs. Ernest Carter. Members of the University Glee Club acted as ushers, and after the concert a smoker was tendered the Musurgia at the Princeton Inn, at which the members of these two musical organizations came together, both socially and musically, each club doing its turn at some jovial or comic song. This pleasant feature of the evening was cut short, however, as the members of the Musurgia were obliged to board their special car for New York at 10:45. The fact that Mr. S. T. Carter, Jr., President of the Musurgia, and Dr. W. S. Stevens, a member of the same, are both Princeton graduates, accounts in part for this rare exception to the Musurgia's usual custom of giving only private concerts in New York City.

Among those present were Mrs. Cleveland, Prof. and Mrs. W. B. Scott, Prof. and Mrs. Frothingham, Dr. James H. Wickoff, Miss Wickoff, Dr. and Mrs. MacCloskie, Prof. and Miss Marquand, Mr. and Mrs. Junius S. Morgan, Prof. and Mrs. Phillips, Dr. and Mrs. Purves and the Misses Purves, Dr. and Mrs. Albert B. Baker, Prof. and Mrs. Ernest Carter, Prof. and Mrs. H. B. Fine, and Dr. and Mrs. Richardson.

DINNER AT THE ELKINS MANSION

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Senator and Mrs. Elkins, who are among the most hospitable dinner givers of the capital, entertained to-night in honor of the Secretary of War and Mrs. Root. Those invited to meet them were Justice and Mrs. White, the Minister from Guatemala, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Ludlow, Gen. and Mrs. Ludington, First Assistant Postmaster General and Mrs. Heath, Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, Mrs. Audenried, Mrs. Hobson, and ex-Senator Davis of West Virginia, the father of the hostess.

DINNER AT BRITISH EMBASSY.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Owing to the sad news from the seat of war and the state of mourning in England, the British Ambassador and Lady Pauncefote have abandoned the several evening entertainments which were planned to precede the marriage of their daughter to Mr. Bromley on Feb. 24. They will give, however, a series of official dinners. The first took place this evening in honor of the Secretary of State and Mrs. Hay. The additional guests were the Italian Ambassador and Baroness Fava, the Russian Ambassador, the Mexican Ambassador and Mme. Azpiroz, the Belgian Minister and Countess De Lichterveide, the Spanish Minister and Duchess D'Arcos, Senator and Mrs. Lodge, Senator and Mrs. Wetmore, Senator and Mrs. McMillan, Senator Walcott, Lady Bromley, Gen. and Mrs. Miles, Miss Jane Riggs, Miss Boardman, Mrs. John Davis, Mrs. Slater, Mr. and Mrs. Hitt, Mr. John A. Kasson, Mr. Lovering, Mr. Smalley of New York, and Mr. Lowther, First Secretary of the Embassy. The dinner was the first given by Lord Pauncefote during the present season. The long table was superbly adorned with the massive plate belonging to the Queen's representative and with La France roses. To-morrow evening the same host and hostess will entertain at a dinner of twenty-eight covers.

GOT HIS CHICKEN AT LAST.

Aged Negro Prepared to Enjoy the Feast After the Arrest of His Wife and Despoiler.

Detective Marvin was standing at the door of the Tenderloin Police Station last night, when an old colored man came limping across the way.

"Boss, I wants mah chicken, an' I wants it bad," he called out as he neared the station.

"What chicken?" asked the officer.

"Mah chicken, boss. I goes out, boss, an' I buys a chicken. Now you needn't laugh, Sah, 'cause there hain't no chicken roosts 'round heah, boss. I buys it, Sah, all right, an' I tole my ole woman to cook it for mah suppah, Sah. An' what do you think she done, Sah. She steals dat chicken an' she's done gone out now to sell it, Sah."

"Don't see that we can interfere," replied the detective, and the old man hobbled back.

An hour later there was a commotion in the alleyway leading to the rear tenement at 142 West Thirtieth Street, just opposite the station house.

"I done tole you dat's mah chicken," a male voice shouted.

"You can have your ole chicken. It was so skinny that no one would buy it, anyway," a woman's voice made reply.

Then there was more shouting. Detective Marvin, who again happened to be near, crossed the street, and on the complaint of the husband arrested the woman. Her face and garments were stained with blood. Her husband had struck her, she said.

"Dat

LIFE IN BESIEGED CITIES

Letters from Correspondents in Ladysmith and Mafeking.

GRAPHIC STORY BY STEEVENS

Tells of His Impressions During the Early Bombardments—The Streets Sprayed with Mauser Bullets.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Recent mails from South Africa have brought a large and interesting batch of letters from the correspondents at the front or elsewhere. A graphic account of life in Ladysmith, written by the late G. W. Steevens for The Daily Mail, has also a pathetic interest, for in the excellence of its style and the forcefulness of the impressions recorded, one is keenly reminded of the loss literature and journalism sustained when Mr. Steevens died. It is dated "Ladysmith, Nov. 10," and is in part as follows:

"'Good morning,' banged Four-point-seven; 'have you used Long Tom?'

"'Crack-k-whiz-z,' came the reviving answer; 'we have.'

"'Whish-h-patter, patter,' chimed in a cloud-high shrapnel from Bulwan. It was 7:30 in the morning of Nov. 7; the real bombardment, the terrific symphony, had begun. During the first movement the leading performer was 'Long Tom.' He is a friendly old gun, and for my part I have none but the kindest feelings toward him. It was his duty to shell us, and he did, but he did it in an open, manly way.

"Behind the half-country of light red soil they had piled up around him you could see his ugly phiz thrust up and look hungrily about him. A jet of flame and spreading toadstool of thick white smoke told us he had fired. On the flash 'Four-point-seven' banged his punctilious reply. You waited until you saw the black smoke jump behind the red mound, and then 'Tom' was due in a second or two. A red flash—a jump of red-brown dust and smoke—a rending crash, he had arrived. Then sang slowly through the air his fragments, like wounded birds. You could hear them coming, and they came with dignified slowness; there was plenty of time to get out of the way.

"Until we capture 'Long Tom'—when he will be treated with the utmost consideration—I am not able to tell you exactly what brand of gun he may be. It is evident from his conservative use of black powder, and the old gentlemanly staidness of his movements, that he is an elderly gun. His calibre appear to be 6 inches. From the plunging nature of his fire, some have conjectured him a sort of howitzer, but it is next to certain he is one of the sixteen 15 centimeter Creusot guns bought for the forts of Pretoria and Johannesburg. Anyhow, he conducted his enforced task with all possible humanity.

"LONG TOM" AND HIS BROTHERS.

"On this same 7th a brother of 'Long Tom,' by the name of 'Fiddling Jimmy,' opened on the Manchesters' and Caesar's camp from a flat-topped kopje three or four miles south of them. This gun had been there certainly since the 3d, when it shelled our returning reconnoissance; but, ne, too, was a gentle creature, and did little harm to anybody. Next day a third brother, 'Puffing Billy,' made a somewhat bashful first appearance on Bulwan. Four rounds from the 'Four-point-seven' silenced him for the day. Later came other brothers, of whom you will hear in due course. In general you may say of the 'Long Tom' family that their favorite habitat is among loose soil on the tops of open hills; they are slow and unwieldy, and very open in all their actions. They are good shooting guns; 'Tom' on the 7th made a day's lovely practice all around our battery. They are impossible to disable behind their huge epaulements unless you actually hit the gun, and they are so harmless as hardly to be worth disabling.

"I believe that an enterprising enemy of the Boer strength—it may have been anything from 10,000 to 20,000; and remember that their mobility made one man of them equal to at least two of our reduced 11,000—could, if not have taken Ladysmith, at least have put us to great loss and discomfort. But the Boers have the great defect of all amateur soldiers—they love their ease and do not mean to be killed. Now, without toil and hazard they could not take Ladysmith.

"The inhabitants were mostly underground, so that there was nothing really to suffer except casual passengers, beasts, and empty buildings. The casualties in Ladysmith during a fortnight were one white civilian, two natives, a horse, two mules, a wagon, and about half a dozen houses. And of the last, only one was actually wrecked; one—of course the most desirable habitation in Ladysmith—received no less than three shells, and remained habitable and inhabited to the end.

"And now what does it feel like to be bombarded?

"At first, and especially first thing in the morning, it is quite an uncomfortable sensation. You know that gunners are looking for you through telescopes; that every spot is commanded by one big gun and most by a dozen. You hear the squeal of the things all above, the crash and pop all about, and wonder when your turn will come. Perhaps one falls quite near you, sweeping irresistibly as if the devil had kicked it.

"You come to watch for shells—to listen to the deafening rattle of the big guns, the shilling whistle of the small, to guess at their pace and their direction. You see now a house smashed in; a heap of chips and rubble; now you see a splinter kicking up a fountain of clinking stone-shivers; presently you meet a wounded man on a stretcher. This is your dangerous time. If you have nothing else to do, and especially if you listen and calculate, you are done; you get shells on the brain, think and talk of nothing else, and finish by going into a hole in the ground before daylight, and hiring better men than yourself to bring you down your meals. Whenever you put your head out of the hole, you have a nose-breadth escape. If a hundredth part of the providential deliverances told in Ladysmith were true, it was a miracle that anybody in the place was alive after the first quarter of an hour. A day of this, and you are a nerveless semi-corpse, twitching at a fly-buzz, a misery to yourself and a scorn to your neighbors.

CONFIDENCE UNDER SHELL FIRE.

"If, on the other hand, you go about your ordinary business, confidence revives immediately. You see what a prodigious weight of metal can be thrown into a small place and yet leave plenty of room for everybody else. You realize that a shell which makes a noise may yet be hundreds of yards away. You learn to distinguish between a gun's report and an overturned water tank's. You perceive that the most awful noise of all is the throat-ripping cough of your own guns firing over your head at an enemy four miles away. So you leave the matter to Allah, and by the middle of the morning do not even turn your head to see where the bang came from."

From Mafeking, where they undergo such frequent bombardments, The Times correspondent writes:

"The straits of a beleaguered city are only just beginning to come to Mafeking. It is now nearly six weeks since Mafeking was proclaimed as being in a state of siege, and, although there has been no single opportunity of any commercial reciprocity between ourselves and the outside world, the ruling prices are at present but very little above normal, distress is wholly absent, and danger is purely incidental.

"The Boers have been repulsed for seven weeks, and without the walls of Mafeking an almost impregnable defense has been constructed. The Boers stand off five miles and shell the town with perfect safety, while under cover of their fire they project their advanced trenches daily a few feet nearer the town. We have endeavored with our artillery and by night sorties to check their progress, but the sapping of Mafeking continues, and is at once a very serious, if not our sole, danger. Should their trenches advance much further it will be impossible to move about during daytime at all, and, although we have thrown up bales of compressed hay and sacks of oats to act as shields against the enemy's bullets and the flying splinters of passing shells, there is no hour in the day in which the streets of the town are not sprayed by Mauser bullets."

"LAYING LOW" IN MAFEKING.

The Mafeking correspondent of The Pall Mall Gazette, under date of Nov. 20, also states some interesting features.

"When the guns first engaged us," he writes, "we passed the time by keeping tallies of the number of shells fired, but everybody has given that up now. We know that up to date 1,300 projectiles have flown over us or burst in the town, yet the number of persons killed or injured by the shells only totals up to about half a dozen or so. If the people only continue to act on Col. Baden-Powell's advice and 'lay low' like Brer Fox, I am certain that the list of casualties will not be materially increased.

"I would back an Egyptian battalion against Cronje's commando for marksmanship. The Boer fires so high that his bullet comes flying over the town more than 500 yards from the mark. He is used to the Martini, and has not been practiced much with the Mauser. The trajectory, or curve, described by the Martini bullet fired at 1,000 yards is something like forty-five feet, while the trajectory of the Mauser is very flat. The Dutchman knows little or nothing of the theory of musketry, and probably elevates the barrel of the new arm at, or almost at, the same angle as the old one for a particular range."

The loss suffered by Gen. French at Colesburg, where the Suffolks were so cut up, is a matter of general comment for all correspondents. The Daily Telegraph's chargé d'affairs at Cape Town says:

"Gen. French, who was not present, and who has hitherto displayed so much caution, will feel this reverse acutely. Only the other day he indirectly reproved the Tenth Hussars for having incautiously approached a dangerous position. It is the old and monotonous story—too much bravery, not enough caution. The Natal Witness relates that after the battle of Colenso a Boer soldier came upon the corpse of a private of the Connaught Rangers. He had stripped it of valuables, when his eye fell upon a crucifix, suspended by a cord around the brave fellow's neck. Intently the burgher gazed on the emblem, and then hastily replaced the booty he had annexed, covered the dead man's face, and quickly disappeared."

The Times correspondent with Gen. French thus writes regarding Colesburg:

"It appears that only a few hours after it had been decided to make the night attack the intention was known to the Boers, who occupied the hill and waited for the Suffolks until the charge was made, and, being already in position, while our infantry were stumbling up the hill in the dark over loose stones, the enemy naturally held a great advantage, and were able to shoot our men down as fast as they advnced.

WHAT NIGHT ATTACKS HAVE TAUGHT.

"The Suffolks had been ordered to wear soft shoes, but only about half were doing so. Their bayonets were fixed, but none got near enough to use them. The experience gained by these night attacks in such rough country so far is:

"1. That the Dutch or half-breed Dutch employed in our Cape police and in some companies of scouts find means of acquainting their blood relations of the intentions of our Generals, and so prepare for whatever is going to occur. Some foreigners also have found billets in the scouts, whose relations with the enemy previously have been very close.

"2. That fewer lives would be sacrificed if such rough kopjes as those on which the Berks are now holding a position were attacked in the daylight by infantry—foot and mounted—with bayonets fixed, men advancing in very open order, under cover of as heavy a fire of shrapnel as can be poured in on the ridges where the enemy lies ready to fire."

The correspondent with Gatacre's force writes on Dec. 21: "Field day this morning. I devoutly hope that the men will not be similarly handled in actual fighting. No regard whatever for ground; shut eyes, put the head down, and go straight like a bull at a gate, but in such loose order that the gate would probably survive the shock.

"To give any idea of how deceptive is this veldt on a misty day I need only to mention that a flock of sheep which the thunderstorm had caused to close up in a block was actually mistaken for a Boer laager! This misconception was not dispelled until after our scouts, advancing with the utmost caution, had approached within 400 yards. At double that distance all of us were prepared to certify that we could see wagons, oxen, and mounted men."

DISLOYALTY IN CAPE COLONY.

Mr. Whigham, the American correspondent, sends some interesting articles to The Morning Post. Dealing with disloyalty in this section Mr. Whigham says:

"But since the Stormberg disaster and our other repulses the disaffection, always slumbering throughout the whole of the eastern counties, has been thoroughly awakened, and it merely requires another Stormberg incident to bring the eastern half of Cape Colony down to the very sea about our ears. Information on this point is very exact. Round Craddock and Alicedale, through which I have just passed, the feeling is intense, and it is a great mistake to imagine that the farmers are not armed to a man or that they lack ammunition.

"It is a mistake even to suppose that only the Dutch are against us. There are names on a certain list which are as English as any to be found between London and York. That the Colony will rise en masse I do not for a moment suggest, because it is impossible to imagine that the Stormberg affair can be repeated. But as to the actual feeling and the potentiality of the situation, there is no room for doubt whatever; the names of many of the leading citizens are already on the black list, and the list might be extended almost indefinitely."

"No wonder that the war in this part of South Africa is a tabooed subject and men talk of anything else when they meet, though there is nothing else to talk about. If you go to the bar of the hotel in Alicedale the man next you at the counter may be a Boer or British a Dutch spy, or a British intelligence officer. The one thing which occupies every one's mind is the war; yet listening to the conversation you might suppose that no such thing as war ever existed. It is a strange, unnatural calm, such as is wont to precede a storm. Certainly, if the thunderclap be a British victory the air will be most beneficially cleared."

BOERS SHORT OF FOOD AND FORAGE.

The Times's correspondent with Buller says of the condition of the Boers:

"Despite their activity, however, the condition of the Boers does not seem to be very prosperous. The week after the battle 120 Kafirs, men, women, and children, who had been working for the Boers, deserted and came over to us, many of them being in a starving condition. They complained of getting neither food nor money, and, above all, of the loud lamentations of the Boer women in camp for their husbands and relations who had been killed in the battle. All Kafirs have a superstitious horror of illness or mourning in any form. They said the Boer loss had been heavy, almost entirely owing to the effect of the lyddite in the trenches. The power of these shells, they said, was terrific, several of them stating that they had been knocked down by the force of an explosion 200 yards away. The following week more Kafirs came in telling the same story. On Jan. 3 twelve Boer deserters came in. They, too, complained of lack of food and ill-usage, and said that the Boers were short of both food and forage. All this points to the fact that the long waiting here is telling heavily on the Boers. Many of them are without tents—a serious hardship now that the heavy rains are beginning—and the supply of rations to a constantly moving force must be exceedingly difficult."

An officer in the Inniskillings describing the Colenso battle says:

"The Boer position was impregnable, even if we had not had to cross the Tugela. The Boers reserved the fire of their well-concealed batteries until we were within close range. Even then we could not see the position of their riflemen, owing to their using smokeless powder. The naval guns were the only ones of any use, and I believe we could not have remained even at Frere if it were not for them. In this action the low-class Boers robbed and stripped the killed, and even cut off an officer's finger to get a ring. The better-class Boer is quite chivalrous, but, being in the minority, he has no control over the mass, and there is really no discipline among them."

A REVIEW OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The Daily News's correspondent at Cape Town, reviewing the campaign up to Jan. 8, declared: "Our leadership has signally failed in detail. At Graspan, if time had been given, a sufficiently strong and fresh force of cavalry would have been got up—thirty hours would have done it—to cut off the enemy's retreat; another regiment of cavalry and another battery, and we might have netted the entire commando defending Graspan. At Magersfontein twenty-four hours' delay would have given us the balloon and a preliminary examination of the Boer position and have saved us the Highland Brigade. At Stormberg the rules which guide a subaltern 'playing soldiers' at Aldershot may be set aside by a General who has an empire for a stake. Colenso seems but to repeat the universal blundering."

A. H. Howard, who was employed by the Bechuanaland Railway Company in telegraph construction, and who, with his companions, was captured by the Boers at Ramathalabama, gives some interesting details concerning his arrest. He writes: "Our camp consisted of two workmen, two border policemen, and myself. On Oct. 13 we were aroused at dawn by a Boer commando under Commandant Smith. As we appeared outside the tent in our sleeping clothes, the Commandmant allowed us to dress, and told us to get ready and proceed with the commando. The Boers, from what I could gather, were disappointed at not finding Col. Baden-Powell at Ramathalabama, and proposed to wreak their vengence on us. The majority of the Boers were in favor of shooting us on the spot, and had it not been for Commandant Smith I believe we should never have left our camp alive. However, after considerable discussion we were permitted to get some of our belongings and were informed that we should have to go with the Boers into laager.

"On leaving our camp I took the precaution of taking my water bag with me, and after I had covered some little distance a Boer riding beside me offered to carry it on his horse, and I handed it to him. Judge of my dismay, on asking him for it later, to find that he and his fellows had completely emptied it. Consequently we had no water or food during the entire distance. Our feet were blistered, and one of the men gave out about fifteen miles from our destination, which necessitated our carrying him between us for the remainder of the distance. I would add that this march was made at the tail of a herd of forty-two cattle and four horses. The flies, dust, and absence of water made our condition almost unbearable."

THE WAR AND CAPE POLITICS.

Question as to the Status of Disloyal British Subjects—Comments on the Ministry.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The political outlook in Cape Colony comes in for a good deal of attention in recent letters of correspondents. The Cape Town representative of The Daily Telegraph says:

"Some curious and foreseen results will the other day, and they are now in Cape Colony. It is supposed that 5,000 subjects of the Queen in this colony have taken up arms on the side of Her Majesty's enemies. They are voters almost to a man. Forty-one of them were captured by Col. Pilcher the other day, and they are now in Cape Town. They were terribly crestfallen, and are sent hither, not as prisoners of war, but as traitors, to be tried for treason. What they are shivering about is the dread that their farms will be confiscated; and very fortunate will they deem themselves if the worst that happens is simple disfranchisement.

"By the law some thousands of Bond voters should go. The last thing that President Kruger and President Steyn desired in making war on Great Britain was to strengthen Mr. Rhodes's political power. It seems to me no other result is possible than the presentation of at least half a dozen of the safest Bond seats in this colony. Every day in this city it is dinned into our ears that the Dutch are loyal, and so I am convinced the majority of them are; but the nearer you get to the heart of the Bond the greater the disloyalty."

The Standard's correspondent at the same place deals with the question as follows:

"It would be extremely interesting to learn the views of arrivals from other colonies on the state of things which they found here. Of course, martial law has not been proclaimed in Cape Town, but even so, it is amazing to what lengths the disloyal press is allowed to go, and there is no question whatever that the suggestions of Ons Land, the organ of Mr. Hofmeyr and the Bond, have been directly responsible for the fact that so many of the Dutch farmers of the colony are at present in arms with the republicans against the forces of Her Majesty. And, of course, the example of Ons Land is carefully followed by the smaller Dutch organs throughout the country, whose treasonable utterances stir up the farmers, encourage them in the belief that the war is going all in favor of the Boers, and finally persuade them to throw in their lot with what they consider to be the winning side. Still the authorities make no sign, and day after day Ons Land steadily pursues a course of belittling everything connected with the imperial cause, and openly espousing that of the republics with the whole of its influence—which, with the Dutch-speaking population of the colony, is very considerable.

"Again there is the Cape Ministry. Its position is equally extraordinary. As the colonial troops have arrived in Cape Town there have been successive outbursts of loyalty and enthusiasm. The Mayor of the city has taken the lead in the formal welcomes which have been tendered on behalf of the community to the gallant colonists, and even his Excellency himself has gone down to the trains to bid them godspeed. But no one has ever seen one of her Majesty's Ministers display any satisfaction at the loyalty shown toward the mother country by colonists from beyond the seas. The Ministers have studiously remained in their offices, and the colonial troops might well ask themselves in wonderment what sort of a British colony they have come to, from the capital of which treason and sedition are preached, and whose Ministers so carefully hold themselves aloof whenever any demonstration of loyalty is on foot.

"A phase of the situation which must inevitably arise in dealing with this subject is the anomalous position which would prevail to-day in the Cape Parliament if that body were to be summoned this month on the day to which it stands prorogued. During the last session the Bond managed matters as they desired, so far as the lower chamber was concerned, with a comfortable working majority of nine votes. But now, as a matter of fact, if the Cape Parliament met to-day, at least a dozen members who support the present Ministry would be sitting to represent voters who are actually in arms against her Majesty, and who, further, claim the citizenship of a foreign State. The close of the war of secession in America has been quoted as a somewhat parallel case, but there is this point to be borne in mind, that whereas the seceding States had a case which admitted of argument, the rebel constituencies of the Cape Colony have no case whatever. Facts show that, as far as the inhabitants of these constituencies were concerned, the renunciation of their allegiance has by no means been involuntary. The Boers, in invading the colony, have compelled all those who declined to accept the republican régime to seek safety in flight to other parts still under the British flag, and only a very small percentage of the inhabitants had scruples about accepting the rule of the invaders. So far as the Parliament of Cape Colony is concerned, reconstruction would appear to be the course which will have to be followed before the members again assemble for the dispatch of business. Reconstruction means the practical extinction of the Bond Party, with its pro-Boer sympathies, and it surely stands to reason that the wanton outbreak of disloyalty should not be dealt with in a spirit of undue leniency, despite the remarkable speech of Mr. Sauer, the Commissioner of Railways, who the other day actually assured the people of Dordrecht that even if they went over to the enemy they might, on repenting and returning to their allegiance, expect the most considerate treatment from the British authorities."

CHINESE NEW YEAR FEAST.

Celebration Opened with a Bombardment and Resounding Music—An Oriental Menu.

The Celestial New Year's Eve was celebrated last evening by the On Leong Tong—the Chinese Merchants' Association of New York—at the Chinese restaurant and Joss House, at 14 Mott Street. The affair was announced by several cables of firecrackers hung out from the fifth story to the ground, and went off with almost as much fire and smoke as a battle. The bombardment was kept up for an hour and a half, and cost $1,500, it was said. One of the Chinese artillerists remarked, "When Chinee melchant do a thing he do it up blawn."

During this performance the guests of the association assembled in the Joss House, on the top floor. No incense was burned on this occasion, and it was explained that his deityship preferred the odor of gunpowder smoke on the New Year.

There was music rendered on a pair of brass cymbals over two feet in diameter, and weighing fully ten pounds each, a kettledrum, a cornet, and a gong. The cymbals wore out three men, and when these musicians modestly announced that they had given as much music as an American brass band of fifty pieces, everybody believed them.

As the last notes of the concert died away and the ears of the guests were still tingling dinner was announced. There were, in fact, more white guests than Chinese merchants, and among those present were Justice Bolte, Thomas Foley, Police Capt. Copeland, Lawyer Price, Dr. Robert S. Newton, Assistant District Attorney Daniel O'Reilly, and Thomas R. Kearney. A dozen kinds of sweetmeats, preserved leechee nuts, other Chinese fruits preserved in sugar, small sugar pies, rice candy salmon colored, and red, blue, and green sponge cake were offered to the guests.

Then bird's nest soup was served. John Chant, one of the Chinese merchants, explaining that it was made from the fat of swallows and not with real nests. Following this dish came small birds cut up and fried almost dry, and these were said to be the swallows themselves without the fat. Then followed lee wong choi, a tasteful custard made of pulverized rice and eggs, snow-white delicate rolls and butter, boned chicken wings, water lily seed tea, half a dozen other varieties, and, finally delicious, fragrant Chinese-made tea.

Each guest had only a small thimbleful of rice wine during the dinner, but after tea had been served, there was a test of prowess between Tom Lee, the old leader of Chinatown, and Mandarin Chant. Chinese etiquette requires the hosts to drink with each guest separately, and these two had been selected by the On Leong Tong as the victims for the occasion.

The festivities ended with the party going to the Chinese Theatre

TO KILL RAMAPO CHARTER

Bills Introduced at Albany for Preventing Water Contract.

REPEAL OF EXISTING LAWS

Assemblyman Demarest of Rockland Put in the Bills Which, If Passed, Will Render Charter Useless.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—Assemblyman Demarest of Rockland County to-night introduced two bills which are against the Ramapo Water Company and designed to prevent the City of New York from contracting with the company for any water supply.

The first repeals Chapter 512 of the Laws of 1883, which authorized the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to investigate the water supply of Rockland and Orange Counties and to contract for any available supply for the city.

The other repeals Chapter 229 of the Laws of 1884, which empowers these Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to contract for a special water supply for fire and municipal purposes with any private corporation.

It is believed that the repeal of these laws would invalidate the charter of this company, or at least render it valueless, as no one then would be authorized under existing laws to contract for any water supply with any private corporation.

TO TAX SPARRING CONTESTS.

Assemblyman Babcock Proposes Athletic Clubs Turn Over 10 Per Cent. of Gross Receipts to the State.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—A bill to provide for licensing and taxing athletic associations engaged in conducting sparring exhibitions was introduced to-day by Assemblyman Babcock of St. Lawrence County. The bill provides that a domestic athletic association may conduct sparring exhibitions with gloves, not less than five ounces in weight, in a building leased for athletic purposes by securing a license for one year from the State Controller, upon payment of $50 and giving a bond of $5,000 to secure the payment of the tax prescribed by the act.

A tax of 10 per cent. on the gross receipts of each exhibition must be paid by the association before any other payments are made. The association must notify the Controller of each exhibition to be held, at least five days before the date of holding it. The Controller is then to designate not more than three persons to attend the fight, collect the tax, examine the books and papers, and who may be permitted to be present where tickets are being sold or taken in. The Controller may require reports of gross receipts of all fights.

A failure to pay the tax, or a violation of any of the provisions of the act, shall be sufficient cause to warrant the Controller in revoking the license. After paying the expenses of collection the amount collected shall be deposited in the State Treasury and be held subject to distribution by the Commissioner of Agriculture among the societies, fairs, and associations in the same manner as the moneys collected from racing associations is now distributed.

MINTON RESOLUTION BEATEN.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—The Assembly to-night by a viva voce vote defeated the Minton resolution calling upon New York State Representatives in Congress to safeguard the interests of this State from threatened alien invasion, and that the President of the United States cause a rigid enforcement of the immigration laws.

Mr. Minton, in advocating the resolution, declared that, in view of the tunnel in New York and the improvements on the canal recommended by the Governor, the Greater City and the Empire State are standing on the threshold of an era of enormous public works and vast expenditures.

"It will not be long before this body will be appealed to to enact laws authorizing the construction of tunnels between the several boroughs of Greater New York," said Mr. Minton. "Indeed, I have seen it stated that works already suggested will involve the expenditure of a sum not less than $500,000,000."

The speaker declared that the steamship companies would advertise that this great amount of money was to be spent, and that this would bring a vast horde of alien laborers from Southern Europe into the Port of New York. The tunnel work, he said, should be for citizens of the State only. The immigration laws were more to be noted in the breach than in the observance. Mr. Minton called attention to the fact that Commissioner General of Immigration Powderly in his latest report declared that the bureau was unable to obtain the evidence that would stand in a court of law upon which the conviction of steamship agents could be obtained.

Mr. Trainor attacked the resolution as unnecessary. The labor organizations of New York City would see to it that no alien labor was employed on the tunnel work. Mr. Prince of New York and Mr. Gale of Queens ridiculed the resolution.

BILLS INTRODUCED LAST NIGHT.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—The following bills were introduced in the Legislature to-night:

Assembly.

Mr. COOLEY—Providing that the City of New York shall make the necessary improvements of that portion of Bronx Park allotted to the New York Zoological Society, the work to be done under the supervision of the Park Commissioners.

Mr. WEEKES—Amending the law for the protection of seamen in the port of New York. The bill provides that keepers of sailors' hotels shall not go aboard incoming vessels for the purpose of supplying any person on board with liquors, either by sale, gift, or otherwise.

Mr. REMSEN—Directing the Controller of New York City to refund to any person or corporation who prior to the passage of Chapter 943 of the Laws of 1899, has paid the full amount of the original assessment for the opening of Prospect Avenue, in the Town of Flatbush, the full amount of the original assessment.

Mr. HENRY—Reappropriating $2,623 of the appropriation of $20,000 for repairs, improvements, and betterments of the State arsenals, armories, camp grounds, and rifle ranges at Creedmoor and throughout the State.

Mr. HENRY—To amend the election law by providing that every naturalized citizen, before being registered, must produce to the Inspectors, if any Inspector shall require, or if challenged by any citizen, his naturalization certificate.

Senate.

Senator ELSBERG—Giving to the Insurance Patrol of New York City the same right of way in proceeding to a fire as is now given to the Fire Department.

Senator WILLIS—Providing that Cornell University may retain all money from the sale of timber, instead of paying it into the State Treasury. This money is to constitute a college of forestry fund, which shall be used exclusively for the maintenance and improvement of the forest lands acquired by the Trustees of the University.

Senator G. A. DAVIS—Increasing the amount which the Superintendent of Public Works is permitted to have in his possession at any one time for payment to contractors on canal work from $30,000 to $50,000.

BILLS PASSED AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—The Senate to-night passed these bills:

Mr. LEWIS—Incorporating the International Supreme Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars.

Mr. HILL—Transferring the unexpended balance of the Clinton Canal Investigating Commission to apply on the expenses of the Canal Advisory Board.

Senator FORD—Increasing the salaries of the Supreme Court stenographers in the First Judicial Department from $2,500 to $3,000.

Senator AHEARN—Amending the Penal Code to prohibit the unauthorized wearing of badges of the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States.

Senator ELSBERG—Making the maximum capital of title and credit guaranty companies $2,000,000, instead of $1,000,000, as at present.

Senator AHEARN—Relating to the acquirement of certain wharf property on the North and East River.

Senator McCARREN—Authorizing New York City to accept the real and personal property of the Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital of Brooklyn.

The Assembly passed the following bills:

Senator ELSBERG—Removing the limit of the amount to be expended in the construction of a public building in Bryant Park in New York City, to be occupied by the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations. The bill now goes to the Mayor.

Another Bill to Increase Pay.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—Another bill to increase the salaries in New York City was introduced to-night by Mr. Weekes. It increases the compensation of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment for the opening of streets and parks from $6 to $10 a day.

Bone Nuisance Bill Advanced.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—Mr. Doughty's bill to abate the boneburning nuisance on Barren Island was advanced to third reading in the Assembly to-night, with all rights reserved for debate on final passage.

For a Girls' Industrial School.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—Senator Ford proposes soon to introduce a bill for a new industrial school for girls in New York City. It is proposed to teach such industries as will qualify the girls to become self-supporting. The school is to be placed under the charge of the School Department.

BILL FOR GREATER CANAL.

Canal Advisory Board Now Preparing the Measure, the Governor Understands—Referendum Clause.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—Gov. Roosevelt stated to-day that he understands that the Canal Advisory Board is preparing for introduction into the Legislature a bill to provide for an appropriation for the canal improvement work recommended in its report.

The bill will contain a referendum clause.

CHARTER REVISION BILL.

Gov. Roosevelt Anxious that the Fallows Measure Should Pass Quickly—Two Years for Commission?

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—Gov. Roosevelt stated to-day that he hoped that the Fallows bill, providing for a commission of fifteen members to revise the New York City charter, would be passed by the Legislature. He said that it was an important bill and that it was important that it should pass quickly.

The Governor desires to have ample time in which to select men who will be representative, who will be specially qualified for the work that will be intrusted to them, and who will be willing to give to their work their undivided attention. It is also the desire of the Governor that the commission should begin its labors at once, so that its report will be completed, if possible, by Dec. 1, 1900.

When the commission begins its labors it will try to ascertain if it can complete its work within that period, and if not it will probably be given two years in which to do so, in which event it would not report until the Legislature of 1902 has convened.

COURT AND PRISON BUILDING.

Senator Sullivan's Bill for $600,000 Structure in Eighth District.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—A bill to provide for the erection of buildings for court purposes, a city prison for the Third District City Magistrates' Court, and a county jail for the City and County of New York was introduced to-night by Senator T. D. Sullivan. The bill authorizes an appropriation of $600,000 and appoints the Mayor, Recorder, Controller, Commissioner of Charities, and the Sheriff of New York County a Board of Commissioners to carry out the provisions of the act.

The Commissioners are authorized to select a site in the Eighth Assembly District of Manhattan upon which to erect a fireproof building sufficient to provide for suitable accommodations for the use of a City Magistrates' Court for the Third District, for a city prison, for a county jail, and accommodations for the use of the Fourth District Municipal Court of Manhattan.

DISPLACING OF DR. BACKUS.

Why Governor Did Not Rename Him as Long Island Hospital Manager.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—Gov. Roosevelt to-day gave out a statement containing his reasons for displacing Dr. Backus as a member of the Board of Managers of the Long Island State Hospital. In part it is as follows:

In the first place, I knew nothing whatever of Senator Raines's attitude toward Dr. Backus until after I had nominated Mr. Johnson, and, indeed, supposed them to be friendly, as both Dr. Backus and Senator Raines had been active in endeavoring to secure the retention of Mr. Goodwin Brown as Lunacy Commissioner at the time I nominated William Church Osborne as Mr. Brown's successor. The Long Island Hospital has been the only one under the commission concerning which complaints have reached me as to its being brought into politics, and especially as to friction between the members of the Lunacy Commission and members of the Board of Managers. I had, however, fully intended to renominate Dr. Backus, and the message containing his renomination had been actually drawn up when I received from one of the members of the Lunacy Commission—not Mr. Parkhurst—a request that the nomination be held up. Shortly afterward another member—Mr. Parkhurst—called upon me and went in detail the account of the difficulties between himself and Dr. Backus, and urged various reasons why Dr. Backus should not be renominated, the allegations reflecting in no way upon the character of Dr. Backus, though they did reflect upon his efficiency as an administrative in that particular position. I gathered the impression, which proves to have been erroneous, that the views of Mr Parkhurst were shared by both his colleagues. At the same time I was informed that the confirmation would be bitterly fought in the Senate. Nothing is more surely detrimental to the interests of a State institution than friction, and of the kind that was evidently growing between Dr. Backus and at least one member of the Lunacy Commission.

The evil of permitting friction to continue unchecked in a State institution is sufficiently shown by what has occurred in the State Soldiers' Home at Bath.

On taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, I felt that the best interests of the State would be subserved by appointing to the board some man wholly unconnected with any of the past differences, and who should also be of the high character and attainments as Dr. Backus himself. I immediately nominated Mr. Bradish Johnson, choosing him because he was a man of means and leisure, who had always taken a lively interest in charitable work, and who was of the very highest standing, both personally and in every other way.

Gov. Roosevelt says that as soon as Mr. Johnson's nomination was confirmed, and before any question as to the matter had arisen, he wrote Mr. Johnson, telling him of the confirmation and thanking him for accepting. The Governor wrote:

All I have to request is that you will keep the institution absolutely out of politics, and will do all that in you lies to have it administered with an eye single to the good of the public service. There has been, as you know, friction in the past between the Commissioners in Lunacy and certain members of the Board of Managers. The Commissioner from our end of the State is Mr. William Church Osborne, 71 Broadway, New York City. He is a particularly fine fellow, in whom you can put absolute confidence. I very much wish that you could get into touch with him at once. In all these institutions there is need not only of economical management, but of thoroughly efficient business administration.

DEPARTMENT STORE DRUGS.

Gale Bill to Prohibit Their Sale Advanced to Third Reading.

ALBANY, Feb 12.—By a vote of 65 to 40 the Assembly to-night advanced to third reading of the Gale bill, to prohibit the sale of drugs in department stores in New York City. The bill was on the order of second reading. Mr. Green of New York attacked the bill, declaring it to be entirely radical and that under its provisions a department store could not even sell cough-drop packages. He also questioned the constitutionality of the measure.

Mr. Gale replied that his bill was introduced to protect public health, as the drugs dispensed in department stores in New York City were sold by children. Its constitutionality could not be impeached even by the Hon. Joseph Choate himself.

Mr. Kelsey, acting as majority leader, thought the bill was one that should not be advanced, as the public was fully protected by the law as it now stands.

For Registration of Electricians.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—Assemblyman Henry of New York to-night introduced a bill to secure the registration of electricians. The Governor is to appoint in each county a County Examining Board, to consist of three persons, of whom two shall be employing or master electricians of not less than seven years' experience, and one an electrical engineer, except in New York City, where the Commissioner of Public Buildings shall be an ex-officio member. Every person applying for a certificate must deposit a fee of $25. The members of the examining board are to serve without compensation. Persons not complying with the provisions of the act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and subject to a fine of not less than $10, nor more than $250.

Corporation Deficit Bill Passed.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—The Assembly to-night passed Mr. Fallows's bill providing that any corporation which has a deficit in its capital stock may make such deficit good by a pro rata assessment of the unpaid subscriptions to the capital stock, not exceeding the unpaid sum due on said stock subscribed.

For Change in Primary Election Law.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—An amendment to the primary election law is proposed in a bill to-night, introduced by Senator White, providing that Election Inspectors shall indorse the name of the elector upon the envelope containing his vote before depositing it.

Harburger Gets a Resolution Passed.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—The Assembly to-night adopted a resolution of Assemblyman Julius Harburger of New York, eulogizing Abraham Lincoln. This being the first resolution introduced by Mr. Harburger this session which has been adopted, the introducer was warmly applauded. In thanking the Speaker, Mr. Harburger said that if he had his way he would nominate S. Fred Nixon for Governor.

All Cars Transfer to Bloomingdale's 3d Ave., 59th & 60th Sts

A Sale of Real Laces.

A rare opportunity to purchase real Laces at almost the price of good imitations. Our annual sale of real laces begins to-morrow. The assortment and variety is very much larger than ever before, and includes many exclusive designs. An early selection is advisable, as of many of these fine laces there are only from 3 to 6 yards. The stock includes real Duchess and Point and Real Point. The prices on this kind of goods have already advanced and could not be manufactured at the prices we offer. Real Duchess and Point Lace at

1.35, 1.65, 1.95 up to 23.50 per yard.

A Sale of Ladies' Neckwear.

Special Sale of over one hundred dozen of Ladies' Neckwear—a promiscuous lot of goods; very desirable withal, as they consist of newly made styles, such as Jabots, with and without stocks; Boas, &c.; values from 50c. to $2.50 each; entire lot to be closed out at prices ranging from, each, $1.25 to 25c

Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

Third Ave., 59th and 60th Sts.

In Your Own Home

An atmosphere is created in which disease germs cannot live. Mother, wife, sister, brother and children by inhaling HYOMEI cannot suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis and Consumption. Even nursing babies who cannot use the inhaler, are cured of Coughs, Colds and Croup by placing ten drops of the new germicide on their clothing, where they inhale it with every breath.

The air passages are so constructed by nature as to prevent the entrance of anything but dry air into the bronchial tubes and lungs. "Hyomei" cures by inhalation. Liquids, sprays, douches and atomizers are not used.

It is nature's own remedy carried to all parts of the head, throat and lungs by the air you breathe; it can be taken at all times and in any place. There is no danger of injuring the hearing or destroying the senses of taste and smell. Your money is refunded if it fails to cure.

"Hyomei" Inhaler Outfit, $1. Extra bottles "Hyomei" 50c. Can be obtained of your druggist, or by mail. Send for five days' treatment free.

THE R. T. BOOTH CO., Ithaca, N. Y.

The Standard

of underwear has been raised by the introduction of

KOTEDSILK,

a fabric delicate and exqu

VARDON MAKES HIS DEBUT

Britain's Golf Champion Wins on the Laurence Harbor Links.

His Play Marked by Swiftness and Accuracy in Driving—Will Not Play Again in the North Until April.

Harry Vardon, the three-year open golf champion of Great Britain, made his formal début before the American golfing public yesterday at the Laurence Harbor Country Club, a few miles beyond Perth Amboy, N. J. The club is a comparatively new one, but its name has been occasionally before the public. Its links are pleasantly situated on a lofty bluff overlooking the bay opposite the lower end of Staten Island, but the artistic delights of the place were badly dimmed yesterday by a raw Scotch mist and the fame of Vardon, which totally eclipsed everything else that might have been seen and admired.

The modesty of the English champion, who first saw the light of day twenty-nine years ago in the Isle of Jersey, was seen in the fact that he took no greater advantage over his amateur opponents than by defeating them in a thirty-six-hole match by 11 up and 10 to play. It was not the fault of the foreign champion that the exhibition lacked star features. With a course adequate for good golf and with opponents whose golfing ability has been well tested the game would have had the snap and spirit that it lacked.

In the morning M. M. Singer and John M. Ward, the latter once well known as Captain of the New York baseball nine, appeared before the champion, and in the afternoon N. C. Villepique took Ward's place. The men did well, playing an ordinarily good game, but regret was expressed that two leading amateurs had not been secured to tackle Vardon in his first actual game.

The condition of the links was also lamentable. The damp weather and the constant use to which they had been put during the previous two days had made them as soggy as a suburban town in the opening of Spring. Forty-one from the nine holes was the best Vardon did yesterday, and in the afternoon he took 45, yet on Saturday he made a new record for the course in 40 strokes, and on Sunday cut it down to 38.

One green of the nine was dry. Vardon's famous approach pitches onto the green failed absolutely of their effect, only once in a while getting a very little roll. It was necessary to make a special rule—that when the ball fell into a particularly bad spot, so as to be almost buried in the mud, it might be lifted without penalty.

R. H. Robertson, the newly elected President of the Metropolitan Golf Association, was referee, and the crowd was kept in order by peremptory summons to "Stand back there!" from a committee resplendent in red and green ribbons.

The first tee is so close to the clubhouse piazza that one can almost touch the player as he swings. Vardon had the honor, and drove well, hitting the ball before most of the spectators believed he was ready. In that respect Vardon can teach a valuable lesson to many amateurs who might resent the assertion that their style is not all it might be. Vardon steps up to the ball with ease and confidence, plants his feet solidly, takes his club firmly in his overlapping grip, and—swish—the ball is picked as clean as it could be done with the fingers, and the little white sphere is seen away in the distance flying with the accuracy of a carrier pigeon to its spot. Vardon is surely a marvel in his swiftness and accuracy, and his driving was seen to admirable advantage. He can place the ball within a few yards of the spot to which he wants it to go. He drove many a 220-yard ball, and the ground gave very little roll.

Singer drove well for the first green and Ward did fairly well, but the gallery made the latter the most nervous of the trio, and he required eight for the hole to five for Vardon and Singer. He pulled himself together on the next, beating his partner by a stroke, but Vardon was one less than both, in five. Two holes rewarded Vardon, giving him a lead of three on the fourth green. Singer came nobly to the front on the next, halving it in five. The seventh was the star hole for the amateurs. It is 305 yards. They did as well as Vardon on the drive and better on the approach, each going down in four, to five for the champion. It was one of those holes which they won in the match. Vardon finished the nine holes five up, and at the end of the morning round of eighteen holes was eight in the lead. Singer won the fourteenth hole, 220 yards, by a beautiful three, and Vardon made one of his few mistakes by topping his drive at the fifteenth hole, and at the home hole he topped his brassie.

The scores, showing the individual and best ball figures, were:

FIRST NINE.

Vardon	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	6—42
Best ball	5	6	5	5	5	4	5	7	—48
Singer	5	7	5	6	5	6	4	6	7—51
Ward	6	5	5	6	6	4	5	8	—53

SECOND NINE.

Vardon	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	6—41 83
Best ball	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	6—42 90
Singer	6	6	4	5	3	6	4	5	6—45 96
Ward	6	6	5	5	4	5	5	5	8—50 103

It was only necessary to play nine of the second series to finish the match. The first three holes went to Vardon. Then he lost two, Singer winning the fifth after Villepique fell into a mass of brambles on his drive. The next was halved, the champion playing easily at this stage of the game, for, all he had to do was to canter in easily a winner. At the eighth hole the match was over, Vardon the victor by 11 holes and 10 to play. He won the ninth also. The scores:

Vardon	6	5	4	5	6	5	4	5	5—45
Best ball	7	6	5	4	5	5	5	6	6—49
Singer	7	6	5	5	5	5	5	6	6—50
Villepique	7	6	5	6	5	6	6	6	6—51

The Laurence Harbor course consists of nine holes, with a playing circuit of 3,029 yards.

Special trains brought a good-sized crowd to the links. It was an interesting crowd and a curious one. "The most mixed crowd I ever saw at a supposedly big match," said a Brooklyn golfer. Findlay Douglas, a member of the club, was conspicuous by his absence. Walter J. Travis was there. That was the limit of star amateurs. Among the others were perhaps 200 golfers who are known by their friends as players of hopeful ambition.

Vardon leaves for Florida to-day, and will not be seen North again until April.

FITZSIMMONS TALKS FIGHT.

Says that He Will Challenge Jeffries, but Not "Jim" Corbett.

"Bob" Fitzsimmons, the pugilist, was noticed in a box at the Novelty Theatre, in Driggs Avenue Williamsburg, during the performance yesterday afternoon by a singer, who devoted one verse of his song to the ex-champion. This called forth yells and calls for a speech from the audience. Fitzsimmons arose in the box, and, facing the audience, said:

"To-morrow I shall post a forfeit of $5,000 in Manhattan and issue a challenge to Jeffries to fight me again for any amount, preferably $10,000. I will meet his backers by adding that I am willing to make an agreement for the winner to take all the receipts. If he won't accept I will take on Sharkey, and if he doesn't want to fight I will take on McCoy or any one else. All I want is to fight again."

When the ex-champion had concluded some one shouted, "Why don't you give Corbett another chance?"

"Let that dead one get a reputation, first," replied Fitzsimmons.

When Fitzsimmons left the theatre after the performance a crowd followed him. In order to escape them he jumped on a passing wagon, but the crowd still followed. For a while the driver of the wagon, seeing the crowd, was under the impression that Fitzsimmons was demented and attempted to eject him, but he was told who his passenger was. The man then drove rapidly toward the Broadway Ferry and got away from the crowd, and Fitzsimmons took a boat to Manhattan.

LAST OF JOCKEY'S WEALTH.

Home of Isaac Murphy, the Once Famous Winning Rider, Sold at Auction.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 12.—The last trace of the big fortune made by the American negro jockey, Murphy, disappeared to-day when the Master Commissioner sold at auction the seven and one-half acres of land and the residence adjoining the old racecourse here.

There are few people in America interested in the thoroughbred horse who have not heard of Murphy and the races he won. His fortune was amassed in a few years. He lived lavishly and squandered his money. The pace soon killed him, but he left in real estate, stocks and bonds about $100,000. His widow undertook to keep up the expensive way of living followed by her husband. The mortgage on the Murphy home was for $6,000 and the property brought $5,000.

GOLF PLAY AT ST. AUGUSTINE.

Willie Smith Makes a Record Against R. C. Watson, Jr.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 12.—There were several friendly matches played at the Country Club links to-day. Little out of the ordinary was expected, for after the game Saturday, which proved to be one of the finest matches ever played in this country, it was thought the scores would not soon be repeated. However, Willie Smith played a fine game this afternoon and lowered the professional record, making the round in 34. The previous record was 35, made by Alexander Findlay last year.

In his match with R. C. Watson, Jr., over eighteen holes, Smith allowed his opponent a third, and beat him 3 up and 2 to play. This is the first time Watson has been defeated lately on a third allowance, as under the same conditions last week he defeated Nicholls and Low. Smith's medal score was 74. He will play Vardon at Ormond Feb. 20, and if he plays in the form he is in now his chances of winning are good. There will be a match between Smith and Nicholls to-morrow.

Tyng Wins at Baltusrol.

James A. Tyng showed that he was in golfing form yesterday by winning the special club handicap at the Baltusrol Golf Club, near Short Hills, N. J. He was the only scratch competitor, and he played the eighteen holes in 79 strokes. W. R. Neal, with a net score of 80, was second. The players and scores were:

James A. Tyng—	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
Out .....4 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 4—41			
In .....3 3 3 5 6 5 6 4 3—38			
Total	79	0	79
W. P. Neal	94	14	80
Washington Irving	97	14	83
R. W. Candler	95	9	86
A. D. Shepard	104	18	86
H. H. Henry	103	15	88
Austin Harvey	97	9	88
L. N. Graham	95	6	89
J. Ray Candler	103	13	90

Dyker Meadow Golfers.

Daniel Chauncey won the Lincoln Day Handicap at the Dyker Meadow Golf Club, near Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, yesterday, and his gross score of 87 strokes was also the best of the day. H. G. McKeever got second place. The players and scores were:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
Daniel Chauncey	87	5	82
H. G. McKeever	93	10	83
Charles Notman	99	14	85
I. P. Bush	95	10	85
Burton Clark	95	8	91
S. S. Baldwin	109	18	91
J. H. Merritt	103	10	93
Norman S. Dike	106	11	95
H. C. Duval	137	24	113

Winston Wins a Bogey Match.

A handicap bogey competition was played yesterday by the members of the Westchester Golf Club near West Farms. Owen Winston won by a score of three down to bogey, his score being 83, while the bogey figures were 82. C. F. Mathewson was second, with four down, and R. L. Redfield, third, with five down.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

Two series of games were bowled yesterday at the Harlem Palace to decide several ties for prizes in the Harlem League tournament. In the afternoon the Boulevards, Morris Wheelmen, and Riverdales bowled for the seventh and eighth prizes. Each team managed to win a game, and it was decided that the Boulevards receive seventh prize, they having scored the gratest number of pins in the two games. The Morris Wheelmen received eighth prize. The evening series between the Belvideres, Orientals, and Empires decided the tie for third prize, and the Belvideres won two games and third prize, and the Orientals, by defeating the Empires, won fourth prize. The latter will receive fifth prize. Scores:

FIRST GAME—AFTERNOON SERIES.

Boulevard—Dumble, 182; Howard, 170; Darrell, 162; Wanderer, 199; Vetter, 196. Total, 909.

Morris Wheelmen—MacDonald, 211; Hunken, 179; O'Neill, 172; Schwager, 159; Gilson, 214; Total, 935.

SECOND GAME.

Boulevard—Dumble—170; Knauf, 172; Darrell, 179; Wanderer, 207; Vetter, 214. Total, 932.

Riverdale—Zollinger, 168; Gray, 186; Brodbeck, 153; Monahan, 169; Ebling, 182. Total, 858.

THIRD GAME.

Morris Wheelmen—MacDonald, 189; Hunken, 134; O'Neill, 179; Thompson, 180; Gilson, 167. Total, 849.

Riverdale—Zollinger, 197; Gray, 168; Brodbeck, 167; Monahan, 166; E. Ebling, 197. Total, 895.

FIRST GAME—EVENING SERIES.

Belvidere—Hotaling, 143; Newkirk, 213; Hill, 157; Lockwood, 175; Heiles, 173. Total, 877.

Oriental—Mitchell, 192; Vogel, 184; Rothermel, 153; Schultz, 181; Stumpfel, 155. Total, 865.

SECOND GAME.

Belvidere—Hotaling, 159; Newkirk, 213; Hill, 157; Lockwood, 175; Heiles, 173. Total, 877.

Oriental—Mitchell, 192; Vogel, 184; Rothermel, 153; Schultz, 181; Stumpfel, 155. Total, 865.

The Phoenix team did not appear to bowl its scheduled games in the National League at Starr's Tournament Hall last night, and forfeited two games. The Morningsides defeated the Doolittles of Jersey City. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Doolittle—Gray, 137; Wright, 168; Barnes, 156; Duke, 183; Coffmann, 182. Total, 826.

Morningside—Demmler, 153; Madden, 156; Doncourt, 208; Elche, 177; Klingelhoffer, 183. Total, 882.

SECOND GAME.

Doolittle—Gray, 169; Wright, 145; Barnes, 122; Duke, 153; Coffmann, 177. Total, 766.

Phoenix—Forfeited.

THIRD GAME.

Morningside—Demmler, 192; Madden, 182; Doncourt, 138; Elche, 176; Klingelhoffer, 183. Total, 871.

Phoenix—Forfeited.

The games to decide the tie for first prize in the Royal Arcanum League between the New York Council and the Our Council brought a large crowd to the Tennis Club alleys last night. The New Yorks won two straight games and the championship. The Our Council won the two previous championships, and was the favorite before the series began. The Our team would have won the second game, making a third game necessary, but for the poor bowling of Cantrell and Ritter. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

New York—Kitchelt, 185; Lawrence, 149; Crum, 195; Grunninger, 132; McLean, 192. Total, 853.

Our—Clinch, 127; Schroeder, 165; Cantrell, 134; Ritter, 153; Starr, 165. Total, 744.

SECOND GAME.

New York—Kitchelt, 172; Lawrence, 190; Crum, 132; Grunninger, 152; McLean, 167. Total, 813.

Our—Clinch, 175; Schroeder, 193; Cantrell, 127; Ritter, 128; Starr, 172. Total, 795.

Tournament Games To-night.

Athletic League—New York Athletic Club, at North End Club, Newark; Jersey City Club, at Knickerbocker Athletic Club; Columbia, at Roseville Athletic Association.

North Side National—Pontiac Wheelmen No. 1, Claremont, Borough.

Arlington National—Holschen, Gotham, Stragler.

Fire Insurance League—Niagara, Lancashire, Palatine.

United Bowling Clubs Tournament, Section No. 2—Defender, Manhatta, Owl.

Bank Clerks' League—Hamilton, Manhattan Company, Kountze Brothers.

Harlem Navy—Bohemian, Friendship, Nassau.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum—Alert, Fort Greene, Philadelphos.

Brooklyn Arlington Ladies' Tournament—Columbia No. 2, Independence, Kings County.

ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB ELECTION

More than 200 members of the Atlantic Yacht Club attended the annual meeting of that organization, which was held in the Waldorf-Astoria last night, and at which the entire ticket headed by Commodore David Banks, as previously published in THE NEW YORK TIMES, was unanimously elected.

The date of the Spring regatta was fixed for the second Saturday in June and the club will cruise as usual to the eastward during July, the date to be fixed by the Commodore. The secretary's report showed a membership of 609 and a fleet of 252 boats. Other reports exhibited a cash balance of $7,588 and a surplus over the assets of $41,737. During the year the club has paid off a floating debt of $11,000 and has expended $7,000 for improvements on the clubhouse, grounds, and floats.

Commodore Adams again offered two cups for competition. Rear Commodore Weston gave $1,000 for a similar purpose, and the club appropriated $1,500 to be expended as the Regatta Committee sees fit.

Before the meeting the members and their guests sat down to a banquet given in honor of Commodore Adams, at which a handsome loving cup was presented to that popular officer. Commodore Banks, in making the presentation speech, said that no small meed of the success of the club was due to Mr. Adams. When he first became prominent in the affairs of the club there were only 128 members and a small clubhouse. The membership at present is second to none in America except the New York Yacht Club, and their house is as beautiful as any in the world.

Speeches were made by Commodore Postley, Judge O'Dwyer, Judge Conlan, Francis M. Scott, Bartow S. Weeks, Co. David Austen, and Commodore David Banks.

CARTERET GUN CLUB SHOOT

J. S. Williams and W. S. Edey Cup Winners at Bergen Point.

G. S. McAlpin, Who Now Holds the Title, Will Not Seek the Wing-Shot Championship Again This Year.

Honors were evenly divided between J. S. Williams and W. S. Edey when darkness came on the grounds of the Carteret Gun Club, at Bergen Point last night, and the fast-flying pigeons could scarcely be discerned. During the day two cup contests and an equal number of miss-and-out sweeps were decided. In all, about 500 birds were trapped, and when the day's sport was ended the clubmen journeyed back to the city in palace cars and the birds made the same journey in gunny sacks ready to masquerade as Philadelphia squab.

There was a cold, damp breeze blowing across the grounds when shooting began shortly before noon, making the majority of the pigeons right quarterers, and seventeen shooters faced the traps in the contest for the February cup.

Gordon, Guthrie, White, and Stafford failed to stop their birds on the first round, White's bird being an incomer with the speed of a railroad train and falling just beyond the dead line. Several screamers were drawn by the various contestants, with the result that there were only five straight scores at the close of the fourth round. As the shoot went on, Dr. Wynn, F. W. Duryea, M. J. Browne, W. J. Gordon, J. Magee, T. M. Hall, J. S. Stewart, and W. A. Stafford withdrew, with the privilege of re-entry. Bradley and Williams grassed their full allotment, the latter shooting for the cup only and Bradley both for the trophy and the sweepstakes moneys. Williams captured the silver mug, with a score of seventeen straight kills, his rival failing to stop a right quartering driver that soared away toward the next county minus a few unimportant tail feathers.

Duryea, Guthrie, Capt. Money, and Magoun tied for second money, and agreed to let the score in the next event decide who should win the cash. Capt. Money and "Old Reliable" Louis T. Duryea finally divided the amount.

The shoot for the Lincoln's Birthday Cup, which followed, was a handicap contest, with allowances from twenty-five to thirty-one yards, and Dan Bradley on the back mark. With the exception of Williams, Hall, and Stewart, the fourteen contestants killed straight up to the end of the third round. The birds, which had become rather slow during the latter part of the February Cup race, owing to the lack of wind, became faster, and puzzled the cracks ajaks to an unusual extent. The race narrowed down to Duryea, Capt. Money, and Edey. Money failed on his sixth bird, a towering incomer, and Duryea lost a right quartering driver that he drew for his eighth selection. Edey killed ten straight and won.

The clubhouse was thronged with members and their guests, among whom were many of the most noted pigeon shooters in amateur circles. There were many wagers, some of the sportsmen betting from $5 to $100 on nearly every bird that was trapped. One bet of $500 to $100 was made on a single bird, and Dan Bradley lost the long end of the wager.

There was a flurry of excitement during the afternoon when the announcement was made that George S. McAlpin, the present amateur champion of America, would not be a contestant for the wing-shot championship this year. He said to one of his closest friends that he was willing to retire on his laurels, having made the best score in the championship contest since its inception. He also stated that he could not spare the time from his business to get into shape for such an important tournament. At present Daniel Bradley is the first choice among those entered to win the title and the Clarence Mackay Cup.

The summary follows:

FEBRUARY CUP.

Conditions—Even distance, all shooters at thirty yards rise, ten birds each. Entrance $10, birds extra.

	K.	M.
J. S. Sullivan	2221122212—10	0
L. T. Duryea	2222222220—8	2
Dr. William Wynn	1*102*—— —3	3
F. W. Duryea	2111111111—10	0
C. S. Guthrie	0210222222—8	2
D. I. Bradley	2222222222—10	0
Capt. A. W. Money	2220221*2*—8	2
M. J. Browne	220*0——— —2	3
W. J. Gordon	1111*1111*—9	1
J. G. Dutcher	120*222220—7	3
W. S. Edey	2200221*—— —5	3
J. S. White	*2222222200—7	3
J. Magee	20220——— —3	2
G. Magoun	2222220222—8	2
T. M. Hall	20*200——— —2	4
J. S. Stewart	2121020*— —5	3
W. A. H. Stafford	2220——— —3	2

In the shoot-off of the tie, miss and out, Williams killed 7 and Bradley 6.

LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY CUP.

Conditions—Handicap rise, ten birds each. Entrance $10. Allowances, 25 to 31 yards. Shooters at 27 yards and forward, one miss as a kill.

	K.	M.
J. S. Williams, 28 yards	2*2001122—7	3
L. T. Duryea, 30 yards	2222122202—9	1
F. W. Duryea, 29 yards	2220——— —3	1
C. S. Guthrie, 30 yards	2220021*—— —4	3
D. I. Bradley, 31 yards	2220202222—9	2
Capt. A. W. Money, 30 yds	2220*220—6	3
W. J. Gordon, 27 yards	2220——— —3	2
J. G. Dutcher, 25 yards	2222*10——— —5	3
W. S. Edey, 29 yards	2222221222—10	0
J. S. White, 26 yards	2222202222—9	1
J. Magee, 25 yards	2220222222—9	1
G. Magoun, 28 yards	2220120220—7	2
T. M. Hall, 25 yards	2022021*10—— —5	4
J. S. Stewart, 27½ yards	2202021——— —4	2

*Signifies dead out of bounds.

Other sweeps during the day were won by Capt. Money, J. G. Dutcher, T. Duryea, C. S. Guthrie, J. S. White, and J. Magee.

New Island for Pigeon Shooting.

Col. Thomas Martin of Hardeeville, S. C., one of the crack pigeon shots of the country, is at the Astor House. He believes he has discovered, near Beaufort, an island which will rival Jekyl Island in Georgia. He is here to ascertain about what it will cost to improve the land and erect the necessary buildings.

STAKES FOR SPRING MEETING.

The Westchester Racing Association Reports a Large Increase.

H. C. Crickmore, clerk of the course of the Westchester Racing Association, has issued the following table showing the large increase in stakes for the Spring meeting, which opens this year on May 5, over those of the two previous seasons:

	1898.	1899.	1900.
Gaiety, two-year-olds	67	61	66
Bouquet, two-year-olds	63	53	86
Laureate, two-year-olds	58	46	83
Larchmont, three-year-olds	21	43	62
Haychester, three-year-olds	39	45	59
Van Nest, three-year-olds	31	36	45
Pocantico Handicap, three-year-olds	23	31	42
Metropolitan Handicap, three-year-olds and upward	36	62	51
Harlem, three-year-olds and upward	29	41	29
Toboggan Handicap, three-year-olds and upward	34	48	49
New Rochelle, three-year-olds and upward	36	42	47
High Weight Serial Handicaps, three-year-olds and upward	21	47	46
Amateur Cup, three-year-olds and upward	22	23	28
St. Nicholas Hurdle, four-year-olds and upward	23	31	32
Knickerbocker Hurdle, four-year-olds and upward	23	30	38
Maiden Steeplechase, four-year-olds and upward	..	..	49
New York Steeplechase, four-year-olds and upward	24	46	48
International Steeplechase, four-year-olds and upward	22	38	57
Total	569	723	912

The Maiden Steeplechase of 1900 takes the place of the Grand National of 1899, which had fifty-eight entries.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.—Summaries at Tanforan:

FIRST RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs, purse for maidens. Uncadean, 112 pounds, (Piggott,) 8 to 1, won; Beautiful Bill, 112, (Henry,) 4 to 1, second; Isaline, 101, (Jenkins,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:08. Caesar Young, Artilla, Leona, Red Cherry, Mildred Hughes, Bagdad, Laborg, St. Germain, La Amiga, Goldfinder, Tomale, Glucose, and Free Pass also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs, selling. Fausturo, 107 pounds, (Bullman,) 4 to 5, won; Captive, 106, (Ross,) 10 to 1, second; Inverary II, 106, (Morgan,) 50 to 1, third. Time—1:14. Katie Gibbons, Silver Tail, Utern, Tizona, Pongo, Matt Hogan, Manzanilla, and Lew Sara also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs, selling; Jennie Reid, 102 pounds, (Ross,) 9 to 1, won; Ban Ledi, 106, (Jenkins,) 2 to 1, second; Genua, (Phelan,) 40 to 1, third. Time—1:13¾. Vioris, Alleviate, Jingle Jingle, Lady Britannic, and El Estro also ran. Montgomery broke down.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile, purse. Geyser, 107 pounds, (Spencer,) 2 to 5, won; Zoroaster, 111, (Bullman,) 3 to 1, second; Potente, 112, (Walsh,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:39⅝. White Fern, Headwater, and Olinthus also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven sixteenths of a mile, purse, two-year-olds. M. F. Tarpey, 105, (Spencer,) 6 to 5 won; Sofala, 115, (Bullman,) 3 to 5, second; Intrada, 100, (Vittatoe,) 50 to 1, third. Time—0:42. Wardman, Sublime, Bride Ale, and Woeful also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs, selling. Waterwick, 104 pounds, (Ross,) 8 to 5, won; Harry Thatcher, 104, (Jenkins,) 2 to 1, second; Gusto, 107, (Vittatoe,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:14¼. Devereaux also ran.

The Harvard-Yale Hockey Games.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 12.—The first of the Harvard-Yale hockey games will take place at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink, in New York, either Feb. 19 or Feb. 26. The second game will be played at Cambridge.

The Gate City's Position Serious.

EAST MORICHES, L. I., Feb. 12.—The stranded steamer Gate City of the Ocean Steamship Company was hauled further up on the beach to-day when she started to roll in the breakers at high tide. The wreckers have been unloading the cotton all day. The wind is blowing fresh from the east, with rain and a thick fog. The sea is rising, and may put the Gate City in a dangerous position.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:57	Sun sets...5:31	Moon sets...6:11

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...6:50	Gov. Isl'd...7:21	H. Gate...9:17
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...7:20	Gov. Isl'd...7:51	H. Gate...9:47

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) FEB. 13.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Chalmette, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Harald, Haiti	1:00 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Newlyn, La Plata	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Trojan Prince, Azores	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 14.

Alamo, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Allianca, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
British King, Antwerp		
Caribbee, St. Kitts	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Kensington, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
New York, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Niagara, Tampico	1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Yarmouth, Nuevitas	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Yucatan, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, FEB. 15.

Columbia, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Peninsular, Azores	6:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Ulier, St. Kitts	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, FEB. 16.

Origen, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §18 for dispatch per steamship City of Dublin. Mails for China and Japan and Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §15, for dispatch per steamship Tosa Maru, (registered letters must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Feb. §8 and up to Feb. §17, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Feb. §17, for dispatch per steamship Campania. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Rio de Janeiro. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of China, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §23, inclusive, for dispatch by ship Galilee. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Coptic. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March §2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March §3, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Aorangi.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Mails from Melbourne of Jan. 16; Sydney, Jan. 17; Auckland, Jan. 22, and Honolulu, Feb. 2, which reached San Francisco per steamer Alameda, are due to arrive in New York on Wednesday, Feb. 14.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) FEB. 13.

Athesia, Hamburg, Jan. 25.
Bolivia, Gibraltar, Jan. 26.
El Sud, New Orleans, Feb. 8.
Excelsior, New Orleans, Feb. 6.
Fournel, Havre, Jan. 27.
Hudson, New Orleans, Feb. 6.
Noordland, Antwerp, Feb. 3.
Nordberg, Hamburg, Jan. 21.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, Feb. 5.
Planet Mercury, Dundee, Jan. 27.
Werkendam, Rotterdam, Feb. 1.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 14.

Advance, Colon, Feb. 7.
Bovic, Liverpool, Feb. 4.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Feb. 11.
Herschel, St. Lucia, Feb. 7.
Hildur, Curacao, Jan. 30.
Marquette, London, Feb. 3.
Oceanic, Liverpool, Feb. 7.
Prins Frederick Hendrik, Port au Prince, Feb. 6.

THURSDAY, FEB. 15.

Darmstadt, Bremen, Feb. 3.
Eastern Prince, St. Lucia, Feb. 8.
Hindoo, Hull, Feb. 2.
Lahn, Bremen, Feb. 6.

FRIDAY, FEB. 16.

Campania, Liverpool, Feb. 10.
Mora, Huelva, Feb. 1.

SATURDAY, FEB. 17.

Bristol City, Swansea, Feb. 8.
British Queen, Antwerp, Feb. 4.
La Touraine, Havre, Feb. 10.
Manhasset, Dundee, Feb. 8.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, Feb. 5.
St. Louis, Southampton, Feb. 10.

Arrived.

SS Altai, (Br.,) Morris, Savanilla, &c., Jan. 30, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 2:35 P. M.

SS Rio Grande, Avery, Brunswick, Ga., Feb. 9, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Adria, (Nor.,) Rasmussen, Santiago Feb. 1 and Guantanamo 5th, with sugar to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Princess Anne, Davis, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS City of Philadelphia, Curry, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Shawmut, Newport News for Boston. Anchored off Clifton.

SS Thonhill, (Br.,) Annison, Sunderland Jan. 27, in ballast to J. H. Winchester & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M. 11th and anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

SS Algonquin, Platt, Jacksonville Feb. 8 and Charleston 9th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Armenia, (Ger.,) Martens, Swinemunde Jan. 24, with mdse. to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Knight of St. George, (Br.,) Ballet, Antwerp Jan. 23, in ballast to U. S. and Australasian Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M.

SS Afghanistan, (Br.,) Whitlock, Yokohama, &c., Oct. 31, with mdse. to Irwin, McBride, Catherwood & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Tergeste, (Aust.,) Suttora, Trieste, &c., Jan. 7, with mdse. to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Standard, (Ger.,) Schleemilch, Hamburg Jan. 26, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 A. M.

SS Jersey City, (Br.,) James, Bristol Jan. 25 and Swansea 27th, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 P. M.

SS San Juan, Lloyd, Ponce, &c., Feb. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Ward, Miller, Bull & Knowlton. Arrived at the Bar at 6:40 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Feb. 12, 9:30 P. M., east, 26 miles, raining.

Sailed.

SS Orinoco, (Br.,) for Bermuda.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Buenaventure, (Br.,) for Algoa Bay, &c.
SS Seminole, for Charleston and Jacksonville.

Spoken.

Ship Bannockburn, (Br.,) Brown, from New York for Sydney, N. S. W., was spoken Jan. 21 in lat. 3 south, lon. 32 west.

By Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—SS Thomas Turnbull, (Br.,) Capt. Page, from New York, arr. at Newcastle, Eng., Feb. 10.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. McKinstry, from New York, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Drummond, (Br.,) Capt. Chubb, (from New York,) sld. from Algiers for New York Feb. 10.

SS Falls of Keltie, (Br.,) Capt. Ralphs, from New York for Adelaide, &c., passed Cape Point Jan. 19.

SS Thingvalla, (Dan.,) Capt. Laub, from Copenhagen for New York, passed Dunnet Head yesterday.

SS Critic, (Br.,) Capt. Griffin, from New York for Leith and Dundee, passed Dunnet Head to-day.

SS Lovstakken, (Nor.,) Capt. Reinertson, from New York for Hongkong, &c., arr. at Manila Feb. 6.

SS Pocasset, (Br.,) Capt. Owen, from New York via Bona, &c., arr. at Trieste Feb. 8.

SS Hortensius, (Br.,) Capt. Clegg, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., arr. at Cape Town Feb. 9

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $5,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

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Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000.
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The Nassau Bank
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CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
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FINANCIAL.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
CAPITAL . $2,500,000
SURPLUS . $2,500,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances, subject to cheque through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.

Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar and Transfer and Fiscal Agent.

Is a legal depository for Court and Trust Funds.

Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.

Special attention given to the management of real estate and the collection and remittance of rents.

Carefully selected securities for investment always on hand.

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TO THE
Purchase Money First Mortgage Bondholders
OF THE
Brooklyn Warf and Warehouse Company.

Referring to the Committee's advertisement, dated February 1, 1900, Purchase Money First Mortgage Bonds of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company may be deposited with the UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, NO. 59 CEDAR STREET, under the terms of the preliminary agreement dated February 1, 1900, up to and including February 28, 1900.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
FREDERIC CROMWELL,
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr.
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
HENRY A. REDFIELD,
GEORGE W. YOUNG,
Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
JAMES N. WALLACE, Secretary.
54 Wall Street, N. Y.

WE WISH TO BUY:
Standard Coupler Stock.
St. Joseph Gas Stock.
Grand Rapids Gas Stock.
American Bank Note Stock.
National Union Bank Stock.
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe Stock.
Produce Exchange Trust Stock.
American Writing Paper 5s.
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DEALT IN BY
TOBEY & KIRK,
No. 8 Broad St., N. Y.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made October 1, 1895, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all Certificates of Interest of Series Z-12, Iron Car Equipment Company, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture due and payable, and the said Certificates of Interest, having not been paid, will sell at public auction by Richard V. Harnett & Company, Auctioneers, on the 20th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M. at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said Z-12 Certificates of Interest.

Z-12 SECURITIES.

Iron Car Equipment Company Lease Warrants, Nos. 24 to 84, Series Z-12, aggregating $10,560, and agreement dated October 1, 1892, under which same were issued.

Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

ISSUE OF
$23,000,000
UNITED RAILWAYS COMPANY OF ST. LOUIS
First General Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds,
Dated September 20th, 1899. Due July 1st, 1934.
Interest payable January 1st and July 1st, in the City of New York.
GUARANTEED AS TO INTEREST BY THE ST. LOUIS TRANSIT COMPANY, Lessee.

TOTAL AMOUNT OF MORTGAGE, $45,000,000

Reserved for underlying divisional liens,	$14,000,000	
Reserved for acquisitions, betterments, and improvements,	8,000,000	
Present Issue,	23,000,000	$45,000,000

TOTAL AMOUNT OF CAPITAL STOCK, $45,000,000.

Preferred Stock.		Common Stock.	
Reserved	$8,435,000	Reserved	$7,652,500
Issued	11,565,000	Issued	17,347,500
	$20,000,000		$25,000,000

ST. LOUIS TRUST COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, Trustee.

These bonds are Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each to bearer, with privilege of registration of principal.

Principal and interest are payable in United States gold coin of, or equal to, the present standard of weight and fineness, without deduction for any tax or taxes which, under any present or future laws of the United States of America, or of the laws of the State of Missouri, the Company may be required to pay or retain therefrom for National, State, or municipal purposes.

These bonds cannot be redeemed before maturity, and are secured by a mortgage on all the real estate, franchises, stocks, bonds, leaseholds, and property of every kind or description in the City and County of St. Louis, now belonging to, or which may hereafter be constructed or acquired by, the said Railways Company.

The **United Railways Company of St. Louis** is a corporation chartered by the State of Missouri, with an authorized capital of $20,000,000 5% cumulative Preferred Stock, and $25,000,000 Common Stock. Of the former, $11,565,000 has been issued, and $8,435,000 is reserved for future acquisitions, betterments, and improvements; of the latter $17,347,500 has been issued and $7,652,500 is reserved for future acquisitions, betterments, and improvements. The Company was authorized under an ordinance from the City of St. Louis to construct about 80 miles of street railway in that city and to acquire by lease or purchase other street railroads. The franchise runs for fifty years from April 12th, 1898. This Company has acquired by deed all of the railroad lines, properties, and franchises, and substantially all of the shares of stock of the following companies except the St. Louis Traction Company and the St. Louis Railroad Company, (one of the roads included in the National System.) Of the former it owns all the stock, and of the latter more than two-thirds.

SECURITY OF MORTGAGE.

The United Railways Company acquired the following shares of stocks of street railways included in its system, all of which shares have been deposited with the St. Louis Trust Company, Trustee:

Shares Acquired.		Total Shares.	Shares Outstanding.
50	Delmar Avenue and Clayton Railway Company	50	None
1,000	St. Louis Cross County Railway Company	1,000	"
2,000	Midland Street Railway Company	2,000	"
120	St. Louis, Clayton and Creve Coeur Railway Company	120	"
467	St. Louis County Street Railway Company	467	"
634	Clayton and Forest Park Railway Company	661	27
30,000	Union Depot Railroad Company	30,000	None
22,986	Missouri Railroad Company	22,986	"
99,994	Lindell Railway Company	100,000	6
24,950	National Railway Company (of Ill.)	25,000	50
9,953	Southern Electric Railway Company, Preferred	10,000	47
5,000	Southern Electric Railway Company, Common	5,000	None
20	St. Louis Traction Company	20	"

SINCE THE ACQUISITION OF SUCH SHARES THE COMPANY HAS, UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI, ACQUIRED BY PURCHASE ALL THE PROPERTY, RIGHTS, FRANCHISES, AND PRIVILEGES OF THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES:

Union Depot Railroad Company, together with the Grand Avenue Railway Company.
Lindell Railway Company, together with the Missouri Railroad Company, the Forest Park, Laclede and Fourth Street Railway Company, the Compton Heights, Union Depot and Merchants' Terminal Railroad Company, the Taylor Avenue Railway Company, the Vandeventer Avenue Railroad Company, and the Delmar Avenue and Clayton Railway Company.
Southern Electric Railroad Company.
Cass Avenue and Fair Grounds Railway Company.
Citizens' Railway Company.
St. Louis, Clayton and Creve Coeur Lake Railroad Company.
St. Louis County Street Railway Company.
St. Louis Cross County Railroad Company.
Midland Street Railway Company.
Jefferson Avenue Railroad Company.
Also the properties operated under the name of Clayton and Forest Park Railway.

This mortgage is directly secured by these properties, subject to divisional liens bearing from 5 to 7 per cent. interest, amounting to a total of $13,980,100, of which $5,003,100 can be retired within the next two years, with an annual saving in interest of $54,623 when replaced by 4% bonds.

MILEAGE.

Total mileage in operation, under construction, and authorized aggregates 436.65 miles, embracing the mileage of all the street-railway systems of St. Louis, save the St. Louis and Suburban system. If the future acquisition of the last-named system be deemed desirable, there has been a reservation and provision therefor. Under the terms of the mortgage, $3,000,000 of the $8,000,000 reserved bonds can be used for no other purpose than for taking up $3,000,000 of the bonds of this system.

EARNINGS.

Statements issued by Messrs. Haskins & Sells, Certified Public Accountants for the year ended June 30, 1899, show that the Companies now united earned, in the aggregate, while independently operated, $266,882.21 in excess of all fixed charges, including the interest on $23,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds; and also that the St. Louis Transit Company for the six months ended December 31, 1899, showed a surplus of $188,346.21 over fixed charges, including the interest on this issue of bonds.

A large amount of work in the consolidation of power, and the transformation of cable to electric traction, is now under way, but until its completion the full benefit of the economies resulting therefrom will not appear in the net earnings. In this connection reference is made to the estimate of Mr. Jilson J. Coleman, a street railway expert of experience, now General Manager of the Company, made before he became connected therewith, and to his letter of recent date as to the future net earnings of the United Railways Company, after making allowance for the economies following consolidation and the concentration of management. Prospectus containing the above can be had on application.

LEASE.

The St. Louis Transit Company, lessee of the United Railways Company of St. Louis and guarantor of the interest upon its Bonds and Preferred Stock, is a Corporation of the State of Missouri with power to acquire, lease, and operate, until the 18th March, 1939, the lines acquired by the United Railways Company of St. Louis. An exchange of its stock (to the extent of 172,502 shares) for the Common Stock of the United Railways Company of St. Louis has been made, share for share, in consideration of a payment to the St. Louis Transit Company of $11 per share on each share of stock so exchanged. Through this payment it will have a cash capital of $1,897,522, and no other obligations save those under its lease of the United Railways Company of St. Louis.

The St. Louis Transit Company has assumed the operation of the property, under the provisions of the leases.

$9,375,000 Bonds having been sold, we offer the balance, $13,625,000, for sale at 92½ and accrued interest, payable on Monday, February 19th, 1900, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO HAVE THESE BONDS LISTED ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Subscription books will be opened at our offices on Wednesday, February 14, 1900, at 10 A. M., and closed at 3 P. M. the same day. Allotments will be made as promptly as possible thereafter. The right is reserved to reject applications, to close the subscription earlier than said time, and to allot smaller amounts than those applied for.

FEBRUARY 10TH, 1900.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
New York, Philadelphia and Boston.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made January 1, 1891, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned, the Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all bonds of the Railroad Equipment Company of the Series D-24 issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said bonds having not been paid, will sell at public auction, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, on the 13th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom at 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said D-24 bonds.

D-24 SECURITIES.

21 Certificates of Interest, Iron Car Equipment Company, Series Z-5, at $1,000 each.

Atlantic Trust Co., Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made April 2, 1894, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned, the Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all bonds of the Railroad Equipment Company of the Series D-4, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said bonds having not been paid, will sell at public auction, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, Auctioneers, on the 13th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said D-4 bonds:

D-4 SECURITIES.

124 Iron Car Equipment Company, Series B, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.

Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made March 1, 1894, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned, the Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all bonds of the Railroad Equipment Company of the Series A-b, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said bonds having not been paid, will sell at public auction, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, on the 13th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said A-b bonds:

SERIES A-b SECURITIES.

29 Refrigerating Car Co. Lease Warrants, Series A-18a, at $1,100 each.
192 Iron Car Equipment Co., Series C, 6 p. c. bonds, $1,000 each.
29 Iron Car Equipment Co., Series B, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
15 R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-e, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
4 R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-d, 5 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
214 R. R. Equipment Co., Series B-85, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
State Trust Company receipts for R. R. Equipment A-f bonds, aggregating $200,000.
2 R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-a, 6 p. c. bonds, aggregating $600.
1 Illinois Rolling Stock Company Lease Warrant, Series B-69, $2,440.
2 Illinois Rolling Stock Company Lease Warrants, Series B-85, Class B; total, $17,150.40.
1 St. Louis, Chicago, & St. Paul R. R. Co. Lease Warrant, Series B-68, $2,400.
2 Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan Ry. Co. Lease Warrants, Series A-99, aggregating $19,011.44.
Total securities, $727,501.84.

Atlantic Trust Co., Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made February 1, 1894, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned, the Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all bonds of the Railroad Equipment Company of the Series A-d, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said bonds having not been paid, will sell at public auction, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, on the 13th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said A-d bonds:

A-d SECURITIES.

3 Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan Ry. Co. Lease Warrants, Series A-99, due $28,517.16.
66 Iron Car Equipment Company, Series C, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
2 Iron Car Equipment Company, Series Z-3, Certificates at $1,000 each.
7 R. R. Equipment Company, Series A-a, 6 p. c. bonds, aggregating $6,500.
3 R. R. Equipment Company, Series A-b, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
State Trust Company receipts for R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-f, bonds, aggregating $55,000.
Total securities, $161,017.16.

Atlantic Trust Co., Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture, made July 15, 1895, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned, the Atlantic Trust Company, as trustee, having declared all bonds of the Railroad Equipment Company of the Series A-e, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said bonds having not been paid, will sell at public auction, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, on the 13th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said A-e bonds:

A-e SECURITIES.

116 Iron Car Equipment Company, Series C, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
101 R. R. Equipment Co., Series B-85, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
6 R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-b, 6 p. c. bonds at $100 each.
2 R. R. Equipmen. Co., Series A-d, 5 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
13 R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-a, bonds, aggregating $10,500.
State Trust Company receipts for R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-f bonds, aggregating $122,000.
1 Refrigerating Car Company, Series B-18a, Lease Warrant, $57,093.97.
1 Rolling Stock Company, Series B-85, Class B, Lease Warrant, $8,575.20.
6 Charleston, Sumter & Northern Railroad Company, Series B-6, Lease Warrants, at $184.94 each.
45 Lease Warrants of the Laughlin Towing & Transportation Company, aggregating $24,478.95.
4 Lease Warrants of the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan Ry. Co., Series A-99, aggregating $33,147.88.
Total securities, $476,505.64.

Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made August 1, 1896, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned, the Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all bonds of the Railroad Equipment Company of the Series A-a, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said bonds having not been paid, will sell at public auction, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, on the 13th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said A-a bonds:

A-a SECURITIES.

5 Lease Warrants of the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan Railway Company, Series A-99. Due on each, $9,505.72.
137 Iron Car Equipment Co., Series C, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
State Trust Company receipts for R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-f, bonds aggregating $100,000.
20 Railroad Equipment Co., Series A-b, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
2 R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-d, 5 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each
16 R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-e, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
29 R. R. Equipment Co., Series B-85, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
Total securities, $351,528.60.

Atlantic Trust Co., Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made January 27, 1891, between The Ohio Falls Car Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all Certificates of Interest of Series Z-7, Iron Car Equipment Company, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said Certificates of Interest having not been paid, will sell at public auction by Richard V. Harnett & Company, Auctioneers, on the 20th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said Z-7 Certificates of Interest:

Z-7 SECURITIES.

Iron Car Equipment Company Lease Warrants, Nos. 12 to 45, Series Z-7, aggregating $162,964.39, and agreement dated January 27, 1891, under which same were issued.

Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made November 1, 1890, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all Certificates of Interest of Series Z-5, Iron Car Equipment Company, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said Certificates of Interest having not been paid, will sell at public auction by Richard V. Harnett & Company, Auctioneers, on the 20th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said Z-5 Certificates of Interest:

Z-5 SECURITIES.

Iron Car Equipment Company, Lease Warrants Nos. 31 to 139, Series Z-5, aggregating $548,033.96, and agreement dated November 1, 1890, under which same were issued.

Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made November 1, 1890, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned, Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all Certificates of Interest of Series Z-3, Iron Car Equipment Company, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said Certificates of Interest having not been paid, will sell at public auction by Richard V. Harnett & Company, Auctioneers, on the 20th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said Z-3 Certificates of Interest.

Z-3 CERTIFICATES.

Iron Car Equipment Company Lease Warrants, Nos. 32 to 124, Series Z-3, aggregating $18,066.76, and agreement dated November 1, 1890, under which same were issued.

Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made November 1, 1890, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all Certificates of Interest of Series B-192, Iron Car Equipment Company, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said Certificates of Interest, having not been paid, will sell at public auction by Richard V. Harnett & Company, Auctioneers, on the 20th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M. at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said B-192 Certificates of Interest.

B-192 SECURITIES.

Iron Car Equipment Company Lease Warrants, Nos. 38 to 124, Series B-192, aggregating $47,157.61, and agreement dated November 1, 1890, under which same were issued.

Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 14th, 1900,
At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
68 shs. National City Bank.
43 shs. Hamilton Bank of N. Y.
10 shs. 5th Ave. Safe Deposit Co.
1 sh. Clinton Hall Association.
67 shs. Southern Railway Co. common.
5 shs. Southern Railway Co. Prefd.
1 sh. Jekyll Island Club.
$2,281 63-100 Judgment, Supreme Court, Suffolk Co., against Saml. L. Thompson, docketed Feby. 19th, 1898.
$10,000 Col., Sand. & Hock. R. R. Genl. 4 p. c. Bds., 1946.
$750 do. do. 50-year Income Bd. Scrip.
$243.75 do. do. 1st Mtge. 5-year Scrip.
$29,000 Spanish Indemnity Scrip.
10 shs. Kings Co. Bank, B'klyn.
20 shs. Union Bank, B'klyn.
10 shs. Journeay & Burnham Prfd.
10 shs. Journeay & Burnham common.
50 shs. Forest Hotel Co., Lakewood, N. J.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.
50 shs. Atlantic Dock Co.
198 shs. Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.
21 shs. Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern R. R.
52 shs. Chic., Peoria & St. Louis R. R. common, (Trust Co. Receipt.)
30 shs. Joliet & Chicago R. R. common.
38½ shs. Col., Sand. & Hock. R. R. common.
16½ shs. Col., Sand. & Hock. R. R. Prfd.
60 shs. Zanesville & Ohio R. R. common.
20 shs. N. Y. & Shawnee Coal Co. common.
8 shs. 2d National Bank of New Haven, Conn.
15 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank, N. Y.
10 shs. Phenix Insurance Co., B'klyn.
77 shs. Cons. Rolling Stock Co., Bridgeport, Conn.
200 shs. Burning Spring & Ruble Farm Oil Co., Va.
$250 Promissory Note of R. Cartier, dated Apl. 30, 1872, demand.
$5,000 D. D., East B'way & Battery Ry. 5 p. c. Certfs. of Indbt., 1914.
$11,000 Chic., Peoria & St. Louis Ry. 1st 4 p. c. Bds., 1925, (Trust Co. Receipt.)
$3,000 Chic., Peoria & St. Louis Ry. 2d 4 p. c. Income Bds., 1945, (Trust Co. Receipt.)
$5,000 Mil. & Northern R. R. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1913.
$4,000 City of Cincinnati Consld. Skg. fund 5 p. c. Bds., 1910-1930.
$5,000 Roch. & Pittsburgh R. R. 1st Consld. 6 p. c. Bds., 1922.
$3,000 Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy R. R. 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1902.
$5,000 Mil., Lake Shore & West. R. R. Consld. 6 p. c. Bds., 1921.
$2,000 N. Y. & Shawnee Coal Co. Skg. fund 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1908.
$3,000 City of Brooklyn 7 p. c. Public Park Loan, 1915.
$6,000 Harlem River & Portchester R. R. 7 p. c. Reg. Ctfs., 1903, (Guar. Prin. & Int.)
$4,000 Harlem River & Portchester R. R. 6 p. c. Reg. Ctfs., 1903, (Stamped Guar. Prin. & Int.)
$2,500 B'klyn City R. R. Consld. 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1941.
$2,400 Bur., Ced. Rap. & Nor. R. R. 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1906.
$13,000 Col., Sand. & Hock. R. R. Genl. 4 p. c. Bds., 1946.
$316.88 Col., Sand. & Hock. R. R. 1st 5-year Bd. Scrip, (Trust Co. Receipt.)
$10,000 Zanesville & Ohio Ry. 1 Mtge. Bd. Ctf.
$1,000 Haile Gold Mining Co. 8 p. c. Bd., 1904.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
100 shs. National Citizens' Bank.
30 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
31 shs. Bank of America.
4 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
$3,000 Nor. & Western R. R. (New River Div.) 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1932.
$3,000 Standard Gas Light Co. 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1930.
10 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
100 shs. National Citizens' Bank.
1 sh. Natl. Park Bank.
5 shs. 5th Avenue Bank.
3 shs. Bank of New York.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
100 shs. Natl. Butchers & Drovers' Bank.
10 shs. Traders' Fire Ins. Co.
$2,500 Chi. R'way Terminal Elec. Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds.
20 shs. German Exchange Bank.
20 shs. Oriental Bank.
40 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
15 shs. 9th National Bank.
29 shs. 4th National Bank.
5 shs. 5th Avenue Bank.
22 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
29 shs. Bank of America.
200 shs. E. W. Bliss Co. common.
17 shs. St. Paul & Duluth R. R. Prfd.
25 shs. The Audit Co. of N. Y. Prfd.
40 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
5 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
4 shs. Central Trust Co.
20 shs. Lawyers' Mortgage Co.
100 shs. Grammercy Sugar Co.
$5,000 Willmar & Sioux Falls 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1938.
$18,000 N. Y. Cent. & Hud. River R. R., (L. S. Coll. Trust.) 3½ p. c. Reg. Bds., 1908.
20 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
2 shs. Schermerhorn Bank, B'klyn.
$27,000 Washington Trac. & Elec. Co. 4½ p. c. Bds.
12 shs. North American Trust Co.
$15,000 Peo., Dec. & Evansville R. R. 2d Mtge. Bonds.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. do. do.
10 shs. Astor Natl. Bank.
20 shs. Natl. Union Bank.
10 shs. Hamilton Trust Co.
1 sh. Central Trust Co.
$2,000 N. Y. & White Plains Suburban Water Co. 1st Mtge. Skg. fund 6 p. c. 30-year Gold Bds., May, 1896, Coupons.
$2,000 Escanaba Water Works Co. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., April, 1894, Coupons.
$2,500 Medina Gas & Elec. Light Co. 1st Mtge. Gold Bds., April, 1897, Coupons.
$500 Homer Water Works Co. 1st Cons. Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., Jany., 1894, Coupons.
$1,500 Newark, N. Y., Water Works Co. Mtge. Bds., Jany., 1894, Coupons.
$32,000 Kankakee Elec. Co. 1st Mtge. Gold Bds.
270 shs. Terre Haute & Indianapolis R. R.
$7,470 Tol., Peo. & Western R. R. 5 p. c. Scrip.
248 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
15 shs. Home Insurance Co.
5 shs. Illinois Central Leased Lines.
25 shs. Natl. Union Bank, N. Y.
25 shs. Leather Manufacturers' Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Atlantic Coast Electric R. R.
100 shs. Grammercy Sugar Co.
$1,000 Lotos Club 6 p. c. Bond, 1902.
40 shs. Natl. City Bank.
7 shs. Natl. Park Bank.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, Feb. 13, 1900, at 12:30 P. M.
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
10 shares German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Co., $100 each.
5,500 shares Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City R. R. Co., common, $100 each.
1,000 shares Toledo, St Louis and Kansas City R. R Co., common, $100 each.
40 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each.
100 shares American Grocery Co., 2d preferred, $100 each.
Claim of Thomas W. Harris against the City of New York, for services rendered and to be rendered; matter of Eleventh Ward Park, said to be $5,500. Assignment dated August 25, 1897.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

$15,000.00
Wanted a Chattel Mortgage of the above amount on $30,000.00 stock of merchandise and fixtures, for one year.
M. R. S., Box 156, Times.

Bankers' Trust Co. of N. Y.
10 WALL STREET.
Capital & Surplus, $3,000,000.
OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, } Vice Presidents.
Louis V. Bright, }
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.

CAPE NOME.—Cape Nome, Alaska, gold fields and golden beach sands. Descriptive pamphlet mailed. H. A. CROSBY, 120 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

Saint Paul and Duluth R. R. Co.
Semi-Annual Dividend No. 36.
32 Nassau Street, New York, Feby. 1, 1900.
A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½%) on the preferred stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable at this office on and after March 1, 1900. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on Tuesday, Feby. 6, 1900, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 1st day of March, 1900.
F. S. ROLLINS, Ass't Treasurer.

Fort Wayne and Jackson R. R. Co.
The semi-annual dividend due March 1st, 1900, on the preferred capital stock of the Fort Wayne and Jackson R. R. Co. will be payable on and after that date at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York, N. Y.
The transfer books will be closed from February 20th to March 2d, 1900.
EDWIN S. MARSTON, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—At the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Croscup & Sterling Company, called for February 17th inst. at 3:30 P. M., a resolution will be offered to increase the number of Directors from five to six, and to make other changes in the constitution and by-laws. W. H. LUDINGTON, Secretary, 114 5th Av., N. Y. City. Dated Feb. 7th, 1900.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Quotations at London yesterday were strong, Americans being above the parity. Aside from this, no security market developments came on the holiday.

***

To-day Wall Street resumes business without having to heed any of those gruesome things which all last week were predicted as certain to be intrusive by this time.

***

Some nervousness has been showing over money market tendencies and possibilities; but apprehensions of that sort lose their threatening force in the face of the official record that, coincident with drooping loan market rates here, the London charge for accommodation in the open market is now ranging from 2½ to 3½ per cent. Such figures scare nobody.

***

Traffic conditions, as railway authorities quote them, improve. Not only grain and other farm commodities begin now to move in increased volume, but official figures show that exceptional expansion appears in the business represented by freight west-bound—the kind of traffic which is most profitable.

And meantime current statistics show that, while last week six railroads decreased earnings, over sixty increased.

***

Local properties are likely to advance in investment favor. The Third Avenue syndicate is ready to show its power and influence. Consolidated Gas developments may prove to be vastly more important than has yet been hinted. The price of gas is to be advanced.

INTEREST IN THE CURRENCY BILLS.

(From a Special Contributor.)

Before the end of the present week the United States Senators are expected to be through with their readiness to heed any of those gruesome things which all last week were predicted as certain to be intrusive by this time.

Some nervousness has been showing over money market tendencies and possibilities; but apprehensions of that sort lose their threatening force in the face of the official record that, coincident with drooping loan market rates here, the London charge for

day, with Union Pacific shares showing the most strength. The closing tone was firm and the demand light.

Consols for both money and the account, 101; Canadian, 100; Erie, 13; Erie first preferred, 37¾; Illinois Central, 116; Union Pacific preferred, 78¾; St. Paul, 126½; New York Central, 138; Pennsylvania, 68; Reading, 9¼; Northern Pacific preferred, 76¾; Atchison, 21½; Louisville, 83¼; Grand Trunk, 8¼, and Anaconda, 9¼.

Rand Mines, 32¼.

Money, 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅜ per cent., and for three months' bills 3⅜@3¾ per cent.

Bar silver dull at 27 7-16d per ounce.

Spanish fours closed at 68⅛.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.30; Madrid, 28.90; Lisbon, 93; Rome, 7.25.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—Business on the Bourse to-day was irregular and inactive. Spanish fours and Spanish rails attracted attention, favorably influencing International shares. Rio Tintos were maintained, notwithstanding some profit-taking. Kafirs started weak on the unsatisfactory war news, but later strengthened on the English demand. Three per cent. rentes, 100f 75c for the account; exchange on London, 25f 18¼c for checks. Spanish fours closed at 69.17½.

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—Business was hesitating on the Boerse to-day in the absence of South African news. Spanish fours were animated on arbitrage buying. Americans and Canadian Pacifics were strong. Locals were easier owing to realizations. Exchange on London, 20 marks 51 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates—Short bills, 3¼ per cent.; long bills, 3¾ per cent.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 12.—On the Boerse today business was dull and irregular. Egyptian unified bonds declined sharply owing to political apprehensions. Spanish fours hardened on Paris buying. Americans were steady. Locals relapsed.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.01	.01
Alpha Con	.02	.04
Andes	.05	.06
Belcher	.21	.21
Best & Belcher	.33	.33
Bullion	.03	.03
Caledonia	.35	.33
Challenge Con	.20	.20
Chollar	.18	.18
Confidence	.75	.69
Con. Cal. & Va	1.30	1.35
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.10	.10
Gould & Curry	.17	.17
Hale & Norcross	.30	.30
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.08	.04
Kentucky Con	.01	.02
Lady Washington Con	.02	.02
Mexican	.25	.27
Occidental Con	.12	.12
Ophir	.57	.57
Overman	.04	.04
Potosi	.24	.24
Savage	.10	.11
Sag Belcher	.01	.02
Sierra Nevada	.49	.49
Standard	2.85	2.75
Syndicate	.05	.05
St. Louis	.07	.07
Utah Con	.08	.09
Union Con	.29	.30
Silver Hacket	.17	.17
Silver bars	59⅞	59⅞
Mexican dollars	48@48½	48@48½
Drafts, sight	.15	.15
Telegraph	.17½	.17½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Feb. 12.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	38	38½	37¾	38
Alamo	16¼	16⅞	16	17
Anaconda	45	47½	48¼	49
Anchoria	90	95	90	95
Argentum	18	18½	18	18½
Bankers' Mutual	16⅜	16½	15⅜	16
Battle	35¼	36	35½	36
Blue Bell	12	13	12	13
Coin	267	275	265	275
Columbine	20½	21	20	21
Consolidated	17	17¼	16¾	16¾
Damon	27¾	28	28¼	29
Elkton	118	118¾	117	118
El Paso	34	35	34	34½
Findlay	13⅜	13⅝	13¾	14
Fleece	28	31	28	31
Garfield	15¼	15½	15⅝	15½
Gibson	25	26¼	25	25½
Gold	36	37	35⅜	35¾
Isabella	130½	130½	135	136
Independence	59½	60	60	62
Jackpot	60½	61¼	60¾	61
King	100	103	100	103
Moon Anchor	64	65	62¾	64
Matoa	26	28	29½	29½
National	12¼	12⅝	11¾	11⅝
Ophir	55	60	56	60
Pharmacist Con	13¼	13½	13¼	13½
Pinnacle	25½	26⅜	25¼	25½
Portland	237½	240	238	240
Raven	83¼	84	83	83½
Rawlings	25½	30	25½	30
Ross	69½	70	69	69¼
Sovereign	10¾	10¾	10⅝	10⅝
Tornado	50¾	51	50	51
Union	49½	49¾	47⅜	48
Vindicator	159	165	162	165
Work	32¼	32⅝	31½	31⅞
Zenobia	20½	21	20½	22

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$295,348,181
Gold reserve	220,379,063
Net silver	10,942,548
United States notes in the Treasury	14,407,589
Treasury notes of 1890	2,122,554
Total receipts this day	2,275,532
Total receipts per month	18,942,018
Total receipts this year	351,747,678
Total expenditures this day	1,663,000
Total expenditures this month	15,300,000
Total expenditures this year	318,235,139
Deposits in National banks	111,715,450
Silver bullion	100,902
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	313,327
Government receipts—	
Internal revenue	1,471,289
Customs	762,078
Miscellaneous	42,163

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A dividend is announced by the Fort Wayne and Jackson Railroad Company.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Tuesday, Feb. 13.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M. Motions in bankruptcy.

In re Rosenberg & Barnett.
In re Thomas J. McArthur.
In re J. H. Haverley.
In re Morris Becker.
In re H. Lockwood & Co.
In re F. Lundenberger.
In re New York and Westchester Water Company.
In re Philip Goldman.
In re David Randell.
In re Jule Stein.
In re Abraham Weiss.
In re Nicholas Simpson.
In re Louis Combremont.
In re F. T. Neely.
In re Arnstein & Bonn.
In re Max G. Cohn.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Rumsey, Patterson, O'Brien, and Ingraham, JJ. Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

85—Witherow vs. Slayback.
87—Tams vs. Wittmark.
86—Rogers vs. Man. Ry.
82—Genet vs. Del. & H. Co.
16—Jones vs. Frost.
51—McCaffrey vs. Cross.
12—Cochran vs. Sess.
53—Loeb vs. Bien.
68—Werner vs. Padulo.
76—Mills vs. Mills.
69—Hawks vs. Haseltine
60—Tweddell vs. N. Y. Life Ins. and Trust Co.
10—Welsh vs. Cornell.
78—Holland House Co. vs. Baird.
78—Crinnian vs. Manuel Knauth & Co.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Angelo.
2—Bowers vs. Roberts.
3—Burnham vs. Burnham.
4—Haffey vs. Lynch.
5—Parrott vs. Mayor, &c.
5½—Saalfield vs. Cutting.
6—Butler vs. Emmett.
7—Butler vs. Richardson.
8—Lagowitz vs. Arendt.
9—Caterson vs. Diering
10—Wood vs. Roedelsperg.
11—Hazard vs. Scott.
12—Aaron vs. Lakow.
13—In re Keys.
14—Harlen vs. Dreyer.
15—Chilton Mfg. Co. vs. Nugent.
16—Danzig vs. Wood.
17—Same vs. Kennedy.
18—Bayes vs. Weiller.
19—Leuehen vs. College of St. Francis Xavier
20—Ridler vs. Voelker.
21—Fix vs. Fix.
22—Jonge vs. Brudheim.
23—In re C. B. Keogh Mfg. Co.
24—Hendler vs. D. E. Sulver Co.
25—Klein vs. Wieland.
26—Merrill vs. Berger.
27—Willetts vs. Wertheim.
28—Clifford vs. York.
29—Sachs vs. same.
30—Foster vs. same.
31—People, &c., vs. Mut. Ben. Life Assn.
32—Reed vs. Man. Fire Ins. Co.
33—Reed vs. Armstrong.
34—N. Y. Suburban, &c., Assn. vs. Darling.
35—N. Y. Juvenile Asylum vs. Keller.
36—Bernheim vs. Keppler.
37—In re Gullender.
38—Grass Vs. Union Granite Co.
39—In re Jerome Av.
40—Sonn vs. Bryan.
41—Albany Venetian Blind Co. vs. Ludlow
42—Pocock vs. Finlayson
43—In re Home Book Co.
44—Carley vs. Rooz.
45—Jussen vs. Scannell.
46—Dalton vs. Dalton.
47—Baylis vs. Bullock Elec. Mfg. Co.
48—Drake vs. Drake.
49—Rouse vs. Haas.
50—Becker vs. Rothemund.
51—In re Whittier St.
52—Well vs. Well.
53—Byrnes vs. Strauss.
54—Ruchert vs. Bursley.
55—Schloss vs. Bigelow.
56—Krauss vs. Mendlowitz.
57—Kennedy vs. Kennedy.
58—In re Riverside B. & L. Assn.
59—Ettlinger vs. Well.
60—Levy vs. Hill.
61—Weller vs. Remington & Sherman Co.
62—Peters vs. Queen.
63—Well vs. Naughton.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—In re Simonds Mfg. Co.
2—Appermann vs. Appermann.
3—Fromer vs. Hoffman.
4—Grimm vs. Grimm. Demurrers.
1213—Bedlow vs. Stillman.
1222—Glaser vs. Glaser.
1225—Nat. B'way Bank vs. Railroad Equipment Co.
1237—Zangwill vs. Sun Printing & Pub. Association.
1242—Met. Trust Co. vs. McDonald.
1245—Stanton vs. Press Pub. Co.
1246—Composite Type Bar Co. vs. Brott.
1248—Ridgely vs. Manhattan Shipping Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar—To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

3782—Roy Watch Case Co. vs. Camm-Roy Watch Case Co.
3873—Bowery Bank vs. Bernstein.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4526.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Adjourned January term. Held in Part IV. Room. Case on. 3360—Pullar vs. Waller.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Gray for the People. 1—Ernest M. Welch.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Preferred causes. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial.

11137—Pursley vs. Rodgers.
10822—Engelstoff vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
10664—Fairbanks Co. vs. Rieling.
10641—Garay vs. McDonald.
11333—Shirley vs. Healey
10905—Levy vs. City of New York.
7368—Ehrhard vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
11072—Goldstein vs. Lazar.
12088—Beadle vs. City of New York.
9398—Einstein vs. Dunn.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

602—Brush vs. Harris.
2255—Chambers vs. Mayor, &c.
590—E. P. Allis Co. vs. Cuneo.
4825—Roach vs. Lincoln Nat. Bank.
4903—Alyea vs. Johnson.
4923—Hofner vs. Central Gas Light Co.
4442—Ruhbert vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
4548—Kenny vs. Mayor, &c.
4596—Grant vs. Pratt & Lambert.
f012—Chanler vs. Dun.
4569—Heathcote vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 7166.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

4508—Misel vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5478—Marks vs. Samuels.
403—Taylor vs. Thompson.

Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

4076—Gruber vs. Am. Brewing Co.
617—Burke vs. Met. St. Ry.

Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

4897—Sternberger vs. Croner.
6877—Hackett vs. Morgan.

Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.

Inquest—4665½—Di Marco. vs. Di Santillo.
Inquest—4700—Robie vs. Chadburn.
5657—Siebrecht vs. Siebrecht Co.
8106—Crossman vs. Lurman.
2999—Phillip vs. Bendheim.
2275—Newgass vs. Sinsheimer.
4535—Quinlan vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
4536—Same vs. same.
4545—Howell vs. same.
841—A. Blum, Jr., Sons vs. United Firemen's Ins. Co.
900—Hamburg-Am. Packet Co. vs. Widmayer.
4498—Miller vs. Blickendorfer Mfg. Co.
4611—Frank Brewing Co. vs. Bishop.
1928—McDonald vs. Sheffer.
4446—Yerkes vs. New York Press Co.
9852—Valentine vs. Healy.
4809—Patterson vs. Holby.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogate's Chambers, ground floor, in the County Court House. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—John Kindergan.
2—Patrick McCann.
3—Henry Werner.
4—Annie Ward.
5—Mary E. McNulty.
6—Grace Marsh.
7—Rifka Graf.
8—Thomas Mulry.
9—Frederick W. Frederickson.
10—Emily Coutant.
11—Agnes L. Jones.
12—Ignatz Goldstein.
13—David Clarke.
14—Matilda S. Haddock.
15—David Hall.
16—Mary Ann Crean.
17—Wm. Bloomfield.
18—Frances M. Woodward.
19—Charles Franz.
20—Ellen O'Laughlin.
21—Edward Grosse.
22—Wm. P. Earle.
23—Thomas J. Holahan.
24—Fanny Quellmalz.
25—Charles Tracy.
26—A. W. Abraham.
27—Caroline Herrmann.
28—Theus Taylor.
29—Wm. P. Earle.
30—Albert Bauman.
31—Peter Somers.
32—Robert Breder.

Issues of fact.

355—Agnes L. Jones.
356—Kate Keenan.

Bridget Guihan.

At 11 A. M.

James Goodheart.
Robert S. Engle.
Joseph Pollack.

Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.:

Jane Duffy.
Mary M. Fitzgerald.
Sarah Whitehead.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, Second Floor, in County Court House—Thomas, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

1471—Annie Taylor Morgan.
1529—Lena Schaefer.
1531—Sarah Goodheim.
1521—Michael Kuntz.
1540—Sophia Schwanck.
1543—Louisa H. Memmler.
1549—William Cullen.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

582—Smith vs. Lowenstein.
2972—McNally vs. Gal.
3712—Brook vs. Haff.
1164—Crockett vs. Dempsey.
2018—Creegan vs. Bennett.
3866—Schumacher vs. Kahn.
1978—Winnefield vs. Bissell.
1600—Herschman vs. Met. St. Ry.
1146—Dressner vs. Dressner.
1239—California Wine Assn. vs. Fritz.
1594—Lange vs. Met. St. Ry.
1345—Bretz vs. Copeland.
999—Braime vs. Grand Lodge of U. W.
1559—Leeson vs. Horgan.
2050—Woodman vs. Purdy.
1788—Rice vs. Met. St. Ry.
2046—Kaufman vs. Kaufman.
2020—Main vs. Overbaugh.
2022—Rosen vs. Levi.
1555—Helene vs. McLean.
265—Dessar vs. Bradley.
1053—Bauman vs. Healey.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Commons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1857—Smith vs. Con. Gas Co.
1942—Lowry vs. Meck.
1806—Stabwasser vs. Burnham.
1390—Schulkind vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1886—Hartog vs. Hobson.
1774—Benari vs. Marks.
1288—Mystick vs. Charwat.
1947—Thomas vs. Leach.
1470—Friedheim vs. Doyle.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2065—Lee vs. Tammany.
2103—Franklin Nat. Bank vs. Raw.
2117—Martin vs. McDonough.
3922½—Purdy vs. C. C. White Paper Mfg. Co.
1693—Snow vs. F. C. Linde Co.
1326—Overbaugh vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1327—Nugent vs. same.
1965—O'Connor vs. Chrystie.
1276—Davies vs. Mt. Morris Elec. Light Co.
1731—Brumberg vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1487—Goodman vs. Lessar.
1690—Sanders vs. Morgan's Louisiana & Texas R. R.
2002—Berger vs. Met. St. Ry.
1267—Von Raitz vs. James.
1893—McMahon vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2081—Wallace vs. Broukman.
1963—Weintraub vs. Beadleston & Woerz Brew. Co.
862—Metzke vs. Setzkorn.
460—Sullivan vs. Cohen.
740—McLaughlin vs. Chrystie.
459—Schurr vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1253—Gerken vs. Ruppert.
1960—Ewell vs. Met. St. Ry.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

4006—Stoutenburgh vs. Provident Promotory Co.
4139—Lachinsky vs. Rubenstein.
4147—Braurler vs. Vigna.
4033—Hy. McShane Mfg. Co. vs. Dale.
4034—Same vs. same.
4035—Same vs. Man. Imp. Co.
4036—Same vs. Hensle.
4027—Yalden vs. Randall.
4073—Shanton vs. Taylor
3535—Ehrman vs. Lowenstein.
3827—Kapp vs. Fellman Dry Goods Co.
2952—Gericot vs. Stevens.
2784—Germansky vs. Peck.
3861—Buzzell vs. Forsythe.
4078—Kraus vs. Hamburg.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2171.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Blumenthal for the People.

1—Henry Feister.
2—Jacob Greenberg.
3—John Taylor alias John Smith.
4—May Hurley.
5—William Davis, Denver Scott.
6—Joseph N. Nelson.
7—Louis Speigel.
8—Walter Johnson, James Fallon.
9—David Levy, Jennie Levy, Moses Levy.
10—John Fitzpatrick.
11—John McGrath.
12—Joseph Emanuel.
13—Joseph Dalton.
14—George Coan.
15—Julius Cohen.
16—Henry J. Morris.
17—Ethel Ryan.
18—Harralumos Cristofeles, Peter Bonoras.

Pleadings:

1—Pasquale Cardone.
2—William Carney.
9—Louis Bose.
10—William Vaupel.
11—Joseph Cugere.
12—Anie Mulholland.
13—Henry Blank.
14—Michael Farelli.
15—Sandy Harris.
16—Bessie Jones.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and McCann for the People.

1—Melvin J. Wheeler.
2—Harry Williams.
3—Orlando J. Hacket. (2.)
4—William Markuskie.
5—Martha Johnson.
6—Jacob T. Herts.
7—Francesco De Luce, Agnesa De Luce.
8—Thomas King.
9—Arthur F. Henderson.
10—Manuel Zarillo.
11—Otto Sigmon.
12—Carmini Sacomano.
13—Patrick Hackett.
14—Patrick McCabe.
15—Patrick Sullivan.
16—Thomas S. Mackey.
17—Henry Ficke.
18—Bernardo Calabrese.
19—James Duff.
20—Benjamin Gainsborg.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Gordon for the People.

1—Charles Howard.
2—John L. Steed.
3—Joseph Blamco.
4—Robert McMahon.
5—Benjamin Hall.
6—Thomas Hughes.
7—Charles Berry.
8—David Harris.
9—Louis Bose.
10—William Vaupel.
11—Joseph Cugere.
12—Anie Mulholland.
13—Henry Blank.
14—Michael Farelli.
15—Sandy Harris.
16—Bessie Jones.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys McClelland, Herrman, and Carr for the People.

1—Judah P. Schisinsky.
2—Judah P. Schisinsky, indicted as Gilbert Mantell.
3—Thomas Castor.
4—Lena Jackson.
5—Della Brown.
6—George Cahill.
7—Antonio Schiro.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—McCullough vs. Lennon—George E. Kent. Appleby vs. Cronin—Charles Donohue.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Matter of New York Frauen Klink—S. Morrill Banner.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Effe V. V. Knox vs. Margaret Cotman—George Keiser.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Day Calendar—Smith, J.

872—Hughes vs. Hughes.
536—O'Brien vs. Guntz et al.
357—Mendenhall vs. Halstead.
450—Franklin So. for Home Building vs. Wilkes.
192—MacDonald vs. Rothschild.
514—Tomlinson vs. Russell.
515—Potter vs. Ferdon et al.
407—Duggan vs. Denyse.
314—Greenwald vs. Greenwald.
483—Isbell vs. Ireland.
431—Cole vs. Cole.
472—Ashley vs. Lehmann.
519—Glassford vs. Glassford.
525—Philcox vs. Philcox.
520—Pool vs. Tremaine.
530—Harrison et al. vs. Fremaln et al.
538—Johnson vs. Flagg.
164—Boeckman et al. vs. Weber et al.
560—Cross and others vs. Nilsson and others.
558—Wilcox vs. Wilcox.
560—Little vs. Morton et al.
44—Anderson vs. Equitable Co-op. B. and L. Asso.
414—Skinner vs. Skinner.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term.—Day Calendar, February 13th, 1900.—Part I.—Marean, J.; Part II.—Mattice, J.; Part III.—Jenks, J.; Part IV.—Keogh, J.; Part V.—Chester, J.

4603—Thomson vs. Bklyn Heights R. R.
5496—Matter of Martha R. Lynde, an alleged incompetent.
4661—Mayer vs. Nassau R. R.
25—Poulson vs. Navarro.
1215—Quirk vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
2254—Maske vs. Lanzer.
2948—Miller vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
4670—Riese vs. Cross, Austin & Ireland.
3234—Waring vs. Journeay.
2096—Cassano vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
3321—Van Houten vs. Bklyn Heights R. R.
4726—Ferris vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2088—Samuel vs. Coney Island and B. R. R.
1676—Symons vs. Nassau R. R.
3510—Groenwald vs. Bklyn Heights R. R.
2123—Cranley vs. Nassau R. R.
2586—Brown vs. Berlin Iron Bridge Co.

The following causes if marked ready will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon this call.

2578—Kennedy vs. Vassar.
2373—Brown vs. Terry et al.
2950—Kasowsky vs. Bossert.
2968—White vs. Nassau R. R.
2986—Duffy vs. Nassau R. R.
3000—Nielan vs. Nassau R. R.
2205—Elvers vs. Nassau R. R.
2068—Friedlander vs. Carr.
2706—Smith vs. Lidgerwood Mfg. Co.
3003—Montesi vs. Press Publishing Co.
2400—Cody vs. Hart.
3193—Danforth vs. Barnes.
949—Reynolds vs. Bklyn Heights R. R.
2232—Conway vs. Benedek.
1245—Rooney vs. 42d St., &c., R. R.
1444—Babcock vs. Baird.
688—Schloss vs. Stein.
1250—Salewitz vs. Fox.
2958—Toal vs. Scher.
1570—Rosenberg vs. Rosenberg.
1401—Goldberg vs. Gilles.
3377—McGuiness vs. Man. Delivery Co.

Term—Part II.—Fitzsimmons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

846—Patterson vs. Krieger.
963—Hollis vs. Met. St. Ry.
2146—Eldridge vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.
2147—Sterling vs. Met. St. Ry.
2148—Same vs. same.
2149—Same vs. same.
2150—Shepard vs. same.
2151—Paliey vs. Glickstein.
2152—Klein vs. Jonasson.
3796—Myers vs. Acer.
3908—Wauner vs. Sire.
3893—Granger vs. Jones.
3939—Ueland vs. Hibbard.
4079—Vollmer vs. Larner.
4107—J. A. Nutter Co. vs. Craigen.
3800—Hencher vs. Maloy.
4070—Schein vs. Greater N. Y. Amusement Co.
4138—Baxter vs. Richards.
3951—McGirr vs. Gallagher.
4089—Turner vs. Sheridan.
2966—Kaffenburgh vs. Fleischmann.

Equity and non-jury cases.

332—Cosgrove vs. Carlin.
342—Reilly vs. Kenney.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2171.

2292—Minet vs. Lyons.
3020—Collins vs. Fisher.
1488—Kaufman vs. Mayor, &c.
1381—Hoerle vs. Man. Ry. Co.
4856—Mathes vs. Cutting Fruit & Packing Co.
4931—Hodder vs. O'Brien.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

3158—Gibbons vs. Knapp.
2682—Gerhardt vs. Auer.
2674—Hahn vs. Pfenning.
898—Steiger vs. Weil.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3465.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part I.—Hurd, J.—Henry Costello.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part II.—Aspinall, J.—Pasquale D. Amello, Albert F. Aller, Gustave Ehnhardt, Charles A. Stewart, Gustav A. Aschefeld, John Quinn, William Conley, William Martin, Frederick W. Emmers.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—The will of William M. Fairbien, John Nicholson, Daniel W. McClain, Ann A. Warner, Walter B. Townsend, John L. Leviness, Margaretha Grosskinskey, Henrig Freese, William Meyer, Philippina Gottschalke, Hanschen Bachrach, Horace F. Hallett, Herman Wichert, and Pompeo Maresi. The accounting of Harry H. Blanchard. The administration of Margaretha Schlig. The estates of Peter Thompson, Timothy Dowd, George Loffler, Frederick W. Burke, John Andrews, and Patrick V. Hickey.

Contested calendar at 10:30.—No. 19—Accounting of Mary Bauer.

2737—Hennessy vs. Bklyn Heights R. R.
2476—Regan vs. Met. Street R. R.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3465.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Eastern District of New York—Admiralty Calendar—Thomas J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. 58—Walsh vs. General Lighterage Company.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—PETER DOELGER, plaintiff, against JAMES GILLROY, as executor, &c., and others, defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above entitled action, dated January 19th, 1900, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of February, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon, the leasehold in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows, viz.: All the estate, right, title, and interest of the defendant, Michael Sullivan, in and to the hereinafter described premises, which were leased, demised, and rented unto said Michael Sullivan under a certain indenture of lease entered into between him and one John Gillroy, now deceased, bearing date the 16th day of March, 1893, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York on the 21st day of March, 1893, in Liber 20, Section 5 of Conveyances, at Page 75, and indexed under Block Number 1,528 on the Land Map of the City of New York, wherein said Gilroy leased and rented unto said Sullivan the hereinafter described premises for the term of twenty years from May 1st, 1893, at the yearly rent of $8,000, payable monthly in advance, and upon the other terms and conditions in said lease set forth.

The following is a description of the said demised premises, viz.:

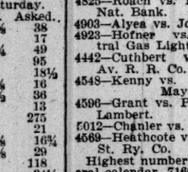
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York (now the Borough of Manhattan,) bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Eighty-third Street with the easterly side of Third Avenue, running thence easterly along Eighty-third Street eighty feet; thence southerly parallel with Third Avenue, twenty-two feet two and one-half inches; thence westerly and parallel with Eighty-third Street, eighty feet to the easterly side of Third Avenue, and thence northerly along Third Avenue, twenty-two feet two and one-half inches to Eighty-third Street at the point or place of beginning.

The purchaser at the sale shall agree to pay the referee at the time of the delivery of the referee's deed as a part of the purchase price, and in addition to the amount bid the sum of $2,706.46, with interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum from May 16th, 1899; the Croton water charges against the demised premises since April 20th, 1899, which are estimated to be about $35.70, and the taxes against said premises for 1899 in excess of the sum of $296.00, estimated to be about $822.21.

The following is a diagram of the demised premises above described, viz.:

East 83d Street.



Said premises are known as No. 1,469 Third Avenue.

The approximate amount of liens or charges to satisfy which the above leasehold is sold, are $12,093.51, with interest thereon from January 2, 1900, together with costs and allowance of this action, amounting to $380.75, with interest thereon from January 19th, 1900, and the expense of the sale.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—BELLA METZGER, JULIUS I. METZGER, and OTTO I. METZGER, as executors, &c., of Martin Metzger, deceased, plaintiffs, against ARTHUR E. MOORE and Annie Moore, his wife; John R. Storer, and August Sense, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of February, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

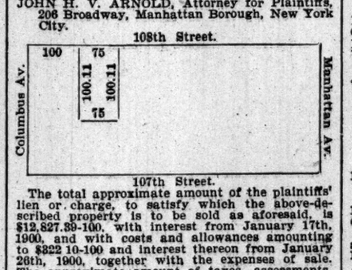
All that plot of land in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County and State of New York, together with all buildings and improvements thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, distant one hundred feet easterly from the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street and the easterly side of Columbus Avenue, and running thence southerly parallel with Columbus Avenue, one hundred feet eleven inches; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Eighth Street, seventy-five feet; thence northerly again parallel with Columbus Avenue, one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, seventy-five feet to the point of beginning; be the said several dimensions more or less.

The said premises will be sold subject to two mortgage liens thereon, having priority over plaintiffs' lien or claim herein; one on which there is unpaid the principal sum of $18,500, with interest thereon from June 1st, 1899, and the other on which there is unpaid the principal sum of $12,000, with interest thereon from July 10th, 1899, as set forth in the judgment aforesaid.—Dated New York, January 27th, 1900.

SAMSON LACHMAN, Referee.

JOHN H. V. ARNOLD, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 206 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

108th Street.



MILLER'S MAN TO CONFESS

Cecil Leslie Will Surrender and Turn State's Evidence.

WILL CLEAR UP MYSTERIES

District Attorney Clarke Expects to Get Strong Evidence Against Franklyn Syndicate, He Intimates.

District Attorney Clarke of Brooklyn late yesterday afternoon authorized the statement that Cecil Leslie, who was the press agent for William F. Miller's Franklin Syndicate, would very soon surrender himself to the authorities. Leslie was indicted jointly with Miller in November for conspiracy. When the crash came and the manager of the Franklin Syndicate suddenly vanished on the 24th of November, Leslie also disappeared, and since then his whereabouts have been a mystery. Since Miller's arrest District Attorney Clarke has been in communication with Mrs. Leslie, and this has finally resulted in Leslie's agreeing to surrender. By special arrangement, Mrs. Leslie yesterday afternoon met the District Attorney at his office, and negotiations were then completed for Leslie to give himself up.

"I am convinced," said Mr. Clarke, "that Leslie was not an accomplice, but merely an employe of the Franklin Syndicate people. He will surrender and turn State's evidence. In consideration of this, the prosecution of him, if any at all is made, will be slight."

"What amount of bail will you require for Leslie?" Mr. Clarke was asked.

"That I cannot positively say; but it will be light, and such that he can easily furnish."

The District Attorney intimated that Leslie would surrender just as soon as definite arrangements have been completed for his bail.

"Do you think that Leslie knows where any of the money is hidden that Miller is alleged to have left behind when he fled?"

The District Attorney smiled and said: "It wouldn't do for me to tell too much, for then there would be nothing left for Leslie to tell. You can, however, rest assured that Leslie can clear up many of the mysteries of the Franklin Syndicate."

Sergt. Humphries of the Brooklyn Detective Bureau was asked if he knew where Leslie was now in hiding or when he would surrender. He refused to state. He said, however, that he knew that the District Attorney's office was making every effort to secure the arrest of Miller's accomplice, and that he was not surprised to learn that Leslie had decided to turn State's evidence.

Chief Devery refused absolutely to say anything relative to Leslie's surrender or what effect it would have on the Miller case. Capt. Reynolds, who captured Miller, said that he had nothing to say in regard to the surrender of Leslie, for he knew nothing of it. He said that whatever negotiations had been carried on with Leslie had been wholly through the District Attorney's office, and that he had nothing whatever to do with them.

An attempt was made to see Miller at the Raymond Street Jail in order to ascertain what he had to say relative to his old employe turning State's evidence. Miller refused to be seen, and in an answer to a request for a statement on the matter, sent out word that he had nothing whatever to say.

R. A. Ammon and F. B. House, attorneys for Miller, were informed that Leslie was to turn State's evidence. They declined to make any statement. Mr. Ammon stated, however, that he might have something to say to-day. It is said that Messrs. Ammon and House yesterday submitted to the District Attorney securities to be considered as bail for Miller. This was neither confirmed nor denied at the District Attorney's office. Shortly after learning that Leslie was to turn State's evidence, Messrs. Ammon and House visited Miller at the Raymond Street Jail and were in consultation with him for the rest of the afternoon. Mr. Ammon stoutly denied that he made any statement whatever to newspaper men on Sunday of any nature.

"I was at my home at Grime's Hill, Staten Island, all day Sunday," said Mr. Ammon, "and not only did not see a single reporter, but no one else save my immediate family. Any statements that I am reported to have made relative to the Miller case are the veriest trash. What I have to say in regard to the case will be said on April 2, when Miller is brought into court."

Mr. Ammon and Miller corroborated Capt. Reynolds's story of Miller's arrest. Chief Devery and Commissioner York are also praising Capt. Reynolds and giving him full credit for the capture. Miller's brother, Louis H. Miller, Jr., is to be brought up for trial in the Court of Special Sessions, Brooklyn, Wednesday morning. It is probable, however, that the case will be again postponed.

Miller received visits yesterday from his father, mother, brother, and wife. The officials at the jail say that Miller is a model prisoner. In the event that securities for bail should prove satisfactory, Miller will not be released at once, the District Attorney having stipulated that forty-eight hours must elapse between the time bail is offered and accepted.

STEINITZ AT WARD'S ISLAND.

Chess Player, Formerly a Champion, Taken to Hospital for the Insane.

William Steinitz, for many years the chess champion, was taken to the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane, on Ward's Island, yesterday, no word having been received from his friends. It is said that his wife is unable to provide for him in a sanitarium or private institution.

Steinitz became erratic at his home, 155 East One Hundred and Third Street, about three weeks ago, and was sent to the Insane Pavilion of Bellevue Hospital last Thursday. He was declared insane on Friday, but was kept in the pavilion until yesterday because Dr. Robertson had heard that some of his friends might take him to a private sanitarium.

Steinitz retained his little pocket chessboard and a few effects which he had when he arrived at the hospital. He was rational all day, but he did not speak to any one, nor did he smile. He walked along as if wholly disinterested.

Steinitz was champion chess player of the world for thirty years. He took part in many tournaments and match games, gave exhibitions in various parts of the world, and edited several magazines on chess.

CHILD CRUSHED BY TRUCK.

Ran Headlong to Death, Eager to View Holiday Flags.

Teddy Wolf, the curly-headed, four-year-old son of Theodore Wolf of 321 East Seventy-seventh Street, was crushed to death by the wheels of a truck in front of his home yesterday morning. The child had been delighted by the holiday decorations in honor of Lincoln's Birthday. To get a better view of the flags and bunting that fluttered from the windows on his side of the block, he ran into the street, heedless of a truck heavily loaded with bricks that was lumbering past at that moment. The boy ran backward, his eyes fixed on the flags. He bumped into the wagon between the front and rear wheels. The shock knocked him down directly in front of the rear wheel, which passed over him. Several men ran into the street and picked up the child. He was dead, his chest crushed by the great weight of the truck.

The driver, John Cheese, twenty-six years old, of 411 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, stopped his team at once. He said he had not seen the boy run into the street. Cheese was arrested later, and locked up in the East Sixty-seventh Street Station.

Col. Rickey's Son Found Unharmed.

Col. Joseph F. Rickey was receiving the congratulations of friends at the Hoffman House yesterday. Some weeks ago the Colonel's eldest son mysteriously disappeared after meeting with an accident while horseback riding in California. A few days ago he was found safe and sound at his mining camp at Gold Hill in Southern Oregon, and he was quite surprised that his absence had caused alarm. "I never felt any personal anxiety," said Col. Rickey, "but for the sake of others I am deeply grateful that my son has turned up all right. I felt satisfied that he would."

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

"Curiosity led me into a meeting in one of the city churches the other evening, the attraction being the announcement that there would be singing by the Fisk Jubilee Singers. Here is a chance, I thought, to hear some thoroughly characteristic negro singing such as I heard while in the South during the days of the war. I had tired of the rag-time songs one hears everywhere and positively yearned for some of the old-time negro melodies." It was a member of the Loyal Legion who was talking with a comrade of the changes he had found in the South on a recent visit and of the apparent extinguishment of the negro of the days before the war. "I had in remembrance the Fisk Jubilee Singers of a quarter of a century ago, who made a trip through the North and aroused such an interest as enabled them to raise money enough to pay the debt on their school. Those singers had all the unction and the genuine twang of the plantation hands, and it was a treat to hear them in such things as 'Swing low, sweet chariot,' 'The Gospel train am a comin',' 'Roll, Jordan, roll,' 'Hain't got long to stay yere,' and others of that type that were full of quaint melody and were characteristic. I never was more disappointed in my life than at the result. The singers I heard had trained voices and all that sort of thing, but they knew nothing of the swing and the fervor with which their parents or grandparents used to sing those old hymns. Education had spoiled them completely for that sort of thing, and there was not a trace of the old-time revival and camp-meeting spirit in the way they sang. They are like most of the darkies of the late generations in that they have had all of the 'nigger' educated out of them. Lew Dockstader, with his face blacked, knows more of the way in which those old camp-meeting tunes should be sung than do any of the jubilee singers of to-day. Down in Southern Georgia in a little schoolhouse one Sunday this Winter I found a congregation of old-time darkies who sang those queer songs with all the fervor of their daddies, such as we used to hear in our days of campaigning. The new negro there knows nothing of that sort of thing, and as a jubilee singer is a miserable failure. I have heard boys sitting on the old Yale fence sing those plantation songs 100 per cent. better than the educated negro of to-day knows how to do it, and most of them were never south of Washington."

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Proprietors of the French table d'hôte establishments in the vicinity of Madison Square are just now overrun with customers, male and female, who insist upon chatting in French with the waiters and cashiers. "They are Americans who are going to Paris this Summer," explained the proprietor of one of these places, "and they come here to try what they have learned of French on us. They tip the waiters liberally and try all sorts of funny questions about all sorts of things, none of which have anything to do with either the restaurant or our business. We know what they want and let them instruct the waiters to order cabs, buy dress goods or clothing, give them directions as to how to reach Versailles, and all that sort of thing, because if we did not they would go elsewhere to talk their very funny French. Most of them have been taking lessons at the schools where they teach you French in from twelve to twenty lessons, and from some of the dining room French spoken I should think their instructors had been Germans who had learned their French from a book. It is all very funny, but as it is profitable we have no cause for complaint."

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"Just as has been the case ever since we have had poultry shows here," said a Cortlandt Street dealer in poultry supplies, "there is just now an unusual demand for incubators. Men see them work at the show and decide to try one at their own homes, and we can trace many of our orders to the interest aroused in the machines at the recent show. It is a fad that will die out, of course, and I suppose barns in near-by towns are littered with the remains of the machines that other men in past years have bought and tried and got sick of when the novelty has worn off. The great trouble with these purchasers of incubators is that they have neither the time nor patience to attend to them, and when they fail to hatch out the limed eggs these buyers are apt to test them with, they throw the blame on us. Experimenters don't care to pay fancy prices for fertile eggs, and try any they can get in the markets, and, of course, fail. Some succeed so well, however, that they keep up the amusement until unclean coops bring disease and trouble or their chicks get sickly or die outright, and then they give it up as a game that is not worth the kerosene, so to say. But the business is booming just now, and the chicken fever will be virulent until it has run its course for some one of the reasons I have named. Then there will be a lot of incubators that can be bought for a song. As a rule, it is Jerseymen who have this experimental disease the worst, and also as a rule they are the first to tire of the sport. The Long Islanders are the most tenacious at the incubator game, and so I suppose the most successful. I speak now not of the farmer, but of the man who owns a place in the country with a little garden and yard that gives him room to raise a little poultry. The average farmer never buys an incubator until he has made up his mind that he is going to make a success of poultry raising. It is a fact, too, that women who get the incubator fever succeed better than do the men. They have more time to attend to the machines, I guess, and as the fever does not wear away so quickly with them as with the men, they succeed in getting at least something like satisfactory results from their experiments."

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"Here is something not generally known that is decidedly interesting in its way," remarked a broker while he was chatting about the work that remained to be done on the Third Avenue Railroad system. "When the road has completed work on the big power house that will supply power for all their lines, there will be installed in that house in the annexed district machinery that will produce over 100,000 horse power of energy. Have you any idea of how much power that it? Very few persons have. Here is a handy comparison that may be used to make people appreciate it. Most every one has heard of the 'harnessing of Niagara' and the utilization of its water power to produce electricity for lighting and as a motive power for both trolley lines and factories. Now the power that will be produced in the Third Avenue power house will be double that now produced by Niagara Falls, which latter is used to run trolley lines in Niagara Falls and Buffalo, to light both places as well as Clifton on the Canadian side, and also to furnish power to a score of factories. That comparison will give one an idea of the magnitude of the scheme that the railroad company has undertaken."

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If you were a commuter on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad you would understand why every trainman begins to get mad just before he reaches Woodlawn station. To the occasional passenger on those trains the reason is a mystery, though the fact is perfectly apparent that the brakemen hate to see the train approach that point. One of the commuters tells the reason for it. Woodlawn is a station at which the New Haven Road may let passengers from up its road alight, but under the terms of its lease of the track into this city, it cannot take up passengers there, as those are the spoils of the Harlem Division of the New York Central. People who travel little on this line, know nothing of this arrangement. So if they happen to be at the Woodlawn station and a New Haven train comes along and stops there to let passengers off, there is a rush for the train by those who want to get to New York in a hurry. Just here is where the trouble for the train hands comes in. A brakeman stations himself at each car entrance, and from the time the train stops until it starts again is kept busy fighting off would-be passengers who cannot understand why they are not allowed to board a New York train. Time was when the brakeman tried to explain things to the angry and disappointed people. That was when travel was much lighter than it is now, and when trainmen had more time. Now there are always a lot of people who insist upon boarding the trains, and there is no time to explain, only time to fight them away from the cars, which often requires a considerable amount of force. It is this daily fight against would-be passengers that makes every brakeman act as if his hair was being combed the wrong way just before his train approaches Woodlawn station. His daily squabble is inevitable, and he is merely getting into the proper sort of temper for it.

Here we are again at the old place, Warren St. and Broadway—old only in memories, for everything is screamingly new.

The fire of a year ago made a clean sweep, and a modern store with the most modern conveniences has risen in its place.

There are no brass bands, no flowers; but the welcome is of the heartiest.

Everything man or boy wears.

But we mustn't forget the good old standbys, 1260 and 569 Broadway, else they'll be jealous.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY

258 Broadway, cor. Warren.
589 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d.

UNITED VERDE COPPER SALE.

Senator Clark Steals a March on the Opponents to His Plan of Reorganization.

United States Senator William A. Clark of Montana has stolen a march on the opponents to the reorganization of the United Verde Copper Company. While Prof. George A. Treadwell, one of the stockholders, was trying to get the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of this State to declare still in force an injunction that had been dissolved, Senator Clark had the company's property sold at auction and a new corporation organized in West Virginia. The belated decision of the Appellate Division was handed down on Friday, and it sustained an injunction issued by Justice Beach and later dissolved by Justice Gildersleeve.

Henry G. Atwater, counsel for Senator Clark, said yesterday: "The decision of the Appellate Division came too late to prevent the reorganization of the company. Justice Gildersleeve dissolved the injunction granted by Justice Beach, and on Jan. 9 the property of the company was sold. The company was then reorganized under the laws of West Virginia and has been doing business as a corporation of that State since Jan. 10, and has declared two dividends.

"I do not know what Mr. Treadwell proposes to do now. When he began the suit he held 673 shares of the old company. After the sale was made and after we had become a West Virginia corporation, Mr. Treadwell came in and surrendered 600 of his 673 shares of stock. He accepted in exchange 600 shares in the new company. He still retains 73 shares of the old company's stock. The surrender by Mr. Treadwell of 600 shares of his stock seems to indicate that he is satisfied with the reorganization plan, the surrender of the New York charter, and the acquirement of a charter in West Virginia.

"Out of a total of 300,000 shares of stock in the old company, all but 78 shares have been surrendered for stock in the new company, and 73 of the outstanding shares are those still held by Mr. Treadwell. As the property has all been sold, and since Jan. 10 the company has been operating under its West Virginia charter, I cannot see that there is anything for the injunction to operate on."

Walter S. Logan, counsel for Prof. Treadwell, says that the decision of the Appellate Division makes the sale of the property null and void. He declined to say what further action, if any, Prof. Treadwell will take in the matter.

The United Verde Copper mines are among the most valuable in the world, and for several years Senator Clark has been buying up the stock with a view of getting entire control of them.

HEBREW TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

Sixteenth Anniversary Celebrated by a Reception.

In commemoration of the establishment of the Hebrew Technical Institute's school sixteen years ago the annual reception of the Women's Committee was held yesterday afternoon at the institute, 36 Stuyvesant Street. Classes of boys were at work, and the visitors had an opportunity of seeing the methods of instruction in the school. Examples of completed work in wood carving, molding, steel cutting, and electrical construction were exhibited. In the electrical department there was shown a test of wireless telegraphy, the instruments being placed at a distance of about fifteen feet apart and a small bell indicating the message's receipt. Much of the apparatus in the various workrooms was made by the boys, conspicuously an elaborate electric test needle.

Three hundred graduates have been turned out by the institute since its foundation. Of these, all but thirty have recently reported to Principal Barney that they are holding lucrative positions. Out of the thirty-one graduates of last year not one lacks employment, and the Principal says that he has never heard of any member of the family of a graduate from the school having to depend upon charity for subsistence. Many of those who completed the course ten or twelve years ago have risen to important posts in machine shops and mills. It is the object of the institute to give all the pupils such training as will fit them for situations as foremen or Superintendents.

FIRE HORSE FELL DEAD.

Succumbed to Heart Disease While Running with a Water Tower.

A fire occurred yesterday morning on the top floor of 26 Bleecker Street, occupied by Benjamin Rosenthal, a manufacturer of fur articles. The fire was caused by an overheated stove and was extinguished with but little trouble.

Water Tower No. 2, which is situated at 108 East Thirteenth Street, was on its way to the fire and had turned the corner of Fourth Avenue down the Bowery when Jack, one of the three horses drawing it, suddenly fell to the pavement. The horse was dragged several feet by the momentum of the truck, though the driver, Mark Kelly, tried hard to bring the other horses to a stop. The horse arose to his feet and then fell again, with blood pouring from his nostrils. He soon died. He had been stricken with heart disease.

Jack had been in the department six years. He was one of three horses that drew the truck to a fierce fire in Cherry Street several days ago, and braved terrible heat to get the tower near the burning building.

Lectures for Workingmen.

The Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford has arranged a series of free evening lectures to workingmen, under the auspices of Bishop Potter, in St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square. The first of these lectures will be delivered on Thursday by the Rev. Washington Gladden of Columbus, Ohio, who will speak on the "Strength and Weakness of Labor Movements To-day." The other speakers and subjects will be: March 8, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott on "The Democracy of Industry"; March 22, the Rev. S. C. Swallow of Harrisburg, Penn., on "Slave, Serf, and Wage Earner"; April 5, William Dudley Foulke of Richmond, Ind., on "The Relation of Trusts to Labor Organizations," and April 26, Prof. James H. Canfield of Columbia University on "The Labor Man's Social Progress." The lectures are not to be theological or sectarian in character, nor are they to be political.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

BEAUTY REFINED.

Notice the charming naivete with which our designers have appropriated from the French rococo worker. He who said that the powers of adoption was little less than genius spoke wondrously true. For scarce would the rococo workers of the Louis XV. period recognize their "rocaille et coquilles" in the chastity of our designs with their sweeping outlines, irregular panels, characteristic central shell with flower garlands, and unbalanced masses of varying curves.

In chamber suites we have carried this to perfection, also in the drawing room designs, where sofas, chairs, tables, and cabinets are worked out with a purity undreamed of by the French, yet are today at factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Men's Shirts.

Made to measure.

Of latest novelty washable fabrics,—new spring colors Exclusive designs. Plain, fancy and the latest "knicker" foil weaves.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

BAD SCHOOL BOOKKEEPING

Commissioners of Accounts Find Fault with the System.

Suggest Changes by Means of Which the Teachers May Be Paid on the First of Each Month.

Severe criticisms of the manner in which the Board of Education's books and records have been kept are made in a report which has just been handed to Mayor Van Wyck by the Commissioners of Accounts, who, at the request of Controller Coler, straightened out the tangle over the question of teachers' salaries. The criticisms, they say, are not directed against individuals, but against the present imperfect system. As object lessons of the workings of the Ahearn law and the salary schedules they cite the following "striking cases of want of uniformity" in the reduction of salaries in October, 1899, "for lack of funds":

The female Principal of School No. 35, appointed in 1897, whose salary in April, 1899, was $1,700, was under the Ahearn law entitled to $1,950, but received in October $2,000. On the other hand the female Principal of School No. 42, appointed in 1857, whose salary in April was $2,200, was under the Ahearn law entitled to $2,500, but had her salary cut down in October to $1,900.

Female teachers, fifteen years, under the Ahearn law entitled to $1,200, each received, however, in September only $936. One in School No. 8 had her salary in October fixed at $810, or $60 more than she received in April, but one in School No. 59 had her salary in October reduced to $750, or $30 less than the April salary. Similar contrasts are shown in the cases of women who have taught for ten years and of female first assistants.

The next point scored against the system is that there are hundreds of cases where the salaries of teachers, who were advanced in April under the Ahearn law, were again increased under the May 17 schedule above the mandatory requirements of the Ahearn law, these increases amounting to a total of $128,593.53 for the period from April 25 to Dec. 31, 1899. Ninety-nine cases are selected where the annual increase by reason of this schedule exceeds the Ahearn law requirements by more than $200 in each case. While it was intended, the report says, that the Ahearn law should increase the salaries of certain teachers above the April, 1899, rates, the Commissioners find that by reason of the May schedule the salaries of these same teachers were still further increased in amounts ranging from $216 to $750 per year. Thus, a female Principal in School No. 38 who received in April, 1899, $1,750, was entitled under the Ahearn law to $2,000, but was increased by the May schedule to $2,500, and in December received another increase of $250, making her salary $2,750. Another teacher in School No. 2 was increased $150 by the Ahearn law and $420 additional by the May schedule. The $128,593.53 for schedule increases applies only to those teachers affected by the mandatory requirements of the Ahearn law, numbering about 3,600. There are 3,000 others forming a class whose salaries the Commissioners were not called upon to examine.

"This subject," the Commissioners say, "should receive serious consideration, in order that not only may a just schedule be adopted, but also to see that such a schedule is uniformly applied to all without exception. A noticeable feature of the situation is the fact that no complete original record is kept, under cover, of the appointment of Principals and teachers, and there is no permanent record by schools of the teaching staff. The Police and Fire Departments have records written in ink in bound volumes, and there is no reason why the Board of Education should not also keep the same kind of book, as it would protect the original record from being altered or any part of it from being replaced or lost."

Fault is also found with the system of keeping the complete record of the teacher on a card catalogue or on typewritten sheets pasted or pinned in a scrapbook, as it would be an easy thing to change the card or rewrite the typewritten sheet and replace the one intended to be altered. A list is given of eight first assistants entitled to receive under the Ahearn law $1,400, but whose December salaries, owing to errors in the records, ranged from $80 to about $500 less than the Ahearn law requirements. The pay rolls are also said to contain many inaccuracies in the designation of the positions of the teachers.

Much time is consumed, the Commissioners say, by unnecessary work, both in the preparation of the pay rolls in the schools and the duplication of the examination and correction of the calculations by both the Secretary of the Borough School Board and by the Auditor of the Board of Education. The Department of Education is the only one in the city whose employes are not paid on the 1st of each month, and it is recommended that conflicting by-laws and regulations be modified or amended so as to permit this to be done.

The Commissioners recommend that the pay rolls be printed as they are in Brooklyn, and that absences be reported by the Principals to the Secretary of the Borough School Board at such date before the end of the month, to be fixed by the Controller, as will allow enough time to prepare the pay rolls with a view of paying the teachers on the 1st of the month. It is also suggested that Auditor Cook of the Board of Education should have a force large enough to enable him to prepare the pay rolls within regular office hours, and that if it be found necessary, for the purpose of paying the teachers on the 1st of each month, the manner of ascertaining the amount to be deducted for the Retirement Fund should be changed to the method used in Brooklyn, namely, deducting a certain ascertainable equitable percentage from each teacher's salary.

Controller Coler yesterday sent a copy of this report to President Little of the Board of Education, with a letter, in which he said:

"From the findings and recommendations in the Commissioners of Accounts' report, I am firmly convinced that in many important particulars the system of keeping the records and manner of rendering the pay rolls of the Department of Education should be improved. I shall, therefore, be glad to receive from the Board of Education any suggestions or recommendations bearing upon this matter, which, in its opinion, will tend toward accomplishing the desired results before issuing directions in regard thereto and establishing forms in which such accounts should be kept, the authority to do which is conferred upon me by Section 149 of the charter."

MONTEFIORE HOME RECEPTION.

Address Made by Dr. Samuel Schulman and Jacob H. Schiff.

The Young Ladies and Gentlemen's League of the Montefiore Home celebrated the sixth anniversary of the founding of the organization by holding a reception at the institution, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and the Boulevard, yesterday afternoon. About two hundred invitations were sent out by the President of the league, Mortimer Hayman, and the guests as they arrived were received by Miss A. Rosenthal and a bevy of young women.

An address was delivered by Dr. Samuel Schulman of Temple Beth-El, in which he made a comparison of the lives of Darwin and Lincoln, speaking of the influence of one and the humanity of the other. Jacob H. Schiff, President of the Montefiore Home, also made an address, in which he complimented the league upon the excellent work it had accomplished for the home in the past, and predicted a useful future for it. Several of the children of the institution gave vocal and instrumental selections, and the programme ended with the singing of "America" by the whole gathering.

Boats for New East River Ferry.

John Englis, managing Director of the new ferry line which is to ply between Broadway, Williamsburg, and Forty-second Street, Manhattan, said yesterday that the company had several boats in course of construction, and that the new line would without doubt be running by November. The new boats will be double-deckers, and of a pattern different from any yet seen on the East River.

AMUSEMENTS.

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Edwin Knowles.....Sole Manager. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
It Repeats Its Success!
MLLE. FIFI!!! A GO!!!
A DAINTY COMEDY! FRENCH! FULL OF SNAP AND SPARKLE! NOT AS NAUGHTY AS OTHERS!

AMERICAN 42ND & 8TH AVE. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 3d Year. 100 People. In English. EVGS. 8:15, 25c. to $1. MATS. WED. & SAT. 1,100 SEATS, 25c. MARITANA
Next Week—THE MASCOT—All Star Cast. Special Matinée Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22.

KOSTER & BIAL'S
Farewell week of Round New York in 80 minutes. Mat. Tmrw.
With FOUGERE and THE GREAT LAFAYETTE

KEITH'S. Continuous Performance. MARIE DRESSLER, MR. & MRS. ROYLE, Walton's Dogs and Monkeys, Morton, Lewis & Ryan, Biograph, Nellie Walters

Sale of
Oriental Rugs,
Commencing
Tuesday, Feb. 13th.

33 Extra Persian & Turkey Carpets,
as follows:

No.	Size.	Price.
1	11.9x8.2	$63.00.
2	12.7x7.4	62.00.
3	14.3x9.9	68.50.
4	14.2x10.5	72.50.
5	13.8x10.10	75.00.
6	14.0x11.9	81.00.
7	12.8x9.7	81.50.
8	13.8x9.0	82.50.
9	14.10x10.8	86.00.
10	14.9x10.9	87.50.
11	13.4x10.4	90.00.
12	14.7x11.3	90.50.
13	11.10x9.1	91.00.
14	13.10x10.3	92.50.
15	13.6x10.5	94.50.
16	13.10x10.5	97.00.
17	13.6x10.9	97.50.
18	13.10x10.7	98.50.
19	14.4x10.4	99.50.
20	14.2x10.6	100.00.
21	13.10x10.4	100.50.
22	13.11x10.4	101.00.
23	14.10x10.6	101.50.
24	14.7x10.9	105.50.
25	14.5x11.1	107.50.
26	13.8x11.10	108.50.
27	13.9x9.4	109.50.
28	15.1x10.5	111.00.
29	13.11x9.7	113.50.
30	13.8x9.10	114.50.
31	15.8x10.4	118.50.
32	15.8x11.10	124.50.
33	14.2x10.8	126.00.

20 Fine India & Antique Tabris Carpets,
reduced for this occasion.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Silk Dep't.
Tuesday, Feb. 13th.
1800 yards
Satin Finished Crêpe de Chine,
newest colorings,
75 cts.
per yard,
value $1.25 yard.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

MEN'S SHIRTS.
On Tuesday, February 13th.

400 dozen Fancy Colored Madras, Percale and Oxford Shirts. Fabrics show the latest designs in figures and stripes for spring.
Garments are perfect in cut and finish.
Open back and front. Cuffs attached or separate.
95 cents each.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

Sale of
Irish Linens.

To close out the odds and ends left over from our January sale we make these extremely low prices.

Table Cloths,
2x2½ yards,
$2.75 each.
Napkins,
dinner size,
$3.65 dozen,
value $5.00.
Hemstitched Lunch Cloths,
2x2½ yards,
$3.00 each.
Hemstitched Napkins,
dinner size,
$7.50 dozen.
Hemstitched Huck Towels,
fine quality, large size,
35c. each,
value $6.00 dozen.
Huck Towels,
hemmed, Damask border,
25c. each,
value $4.00 dozen.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

WEBER PIANOS
Corner Fifth Ave. and 16th St., N. Y.
605 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St. MATINEES TO-MORROW & SATURDAY. "Another Empire Success."—Charles Frohman. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. BROTHER OFFICERS

Charles Frohman's CRITERION THEATRE B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:20. NEXT MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2:15. NO WEDNESDAY MATINEE THIS WEEK. MAUDE ADAMS IN THE LITTLE MINISTER

GARRICK THEATRE 35th St. & B'way. EV'GS, 8. MAT. SAT. XTRA MATINEE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY. WM. GILLETTE in His New Play. SHERLOCK HOLMES

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 24th St. Ev'gs, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. MATINEES TO-MORROW AND SATURDAY. The Best Yet. CORALIE & CO., DRESSMAKERS.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. Last 5 Nights. Last Matinée Saturday. MRS. LANGTRY—THE DEGENERATES

February 21—Charles Frohman Presents The Modern Spectacle, HEARTS ARE TRUMPS.

BROADWAY Theatre. 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. NEXT MATINEE WEDNESDAY AT 2. THE GREAT SUCCESS, BEN-HUR

MANHATTAN Theatre. 33d & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE. 100TH TIME, COSTLY SOUVS., THURS. EVE.

CASINO. Second Time To-night. The New Opera Comique. Star Cast. Chorus of 50. THE PRINCESS CHIC.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. MATINEE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY. "WAY DOWN EAST." Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10.

KNICKERBOCKER. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:15. N. C. GOODWIN / MAXINE ELLIOTT. H. V. Esmond's Exquisite Play, When We Were Twenty-one. Extra Matinée WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

THE DEWEY East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. 20TH CENTURY MAIDS. "Cyrano de Rubber-Neck." Living Pictures.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. GREAT SUCCESS of the new ballad as sung by MR. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in "A ROMANCE OF ATHLONE."

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only. LAST WEEK. MAY IRWIN Phone 2224 Mad. Sq. IN SISTER MARY

THE NEW YORK BROADWAY TO TOKIO. Broadway, 44-45 Sts. Evgs. at 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2. No smoking at Matinées.

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH. EDEN MUSEE NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC

MENDELSSOHN HALL. This Aft. at 3 P. M. FRIEDA SIEMENS. Reserved Seats $1.50, $1, at Schuberth's, 25 Un. Sq. STEINWAY PIANO USED.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8. Mat. Sat. & Feb. 22 at 2. "A TRIUMPH."—HERALD. OLGA NETHERSOLE IN SAPHO.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. Egyptian Giant; Orange-Headed Girl; Limbless Wonder.

CARPETS
SPECIAL SALE!
Commencing TUESDAY, Feb. 13.
A line of Best Body Brussels,
Of the Oldest and Most Celebrated Makes,
at 95c. the yard.
CONTINUATION OF OUR GREAT
Antique Oriental RUG Sale,
Comprising Shirvans, Dagestans, Kazaks, Carabahs and Irans; sizes averaging 3 ft. 10 in. by 10 ft., at the Uniform Price of
$18 each.
Actual value from $35 to $40.
50 very choice pieces at $27 each.
Hall and Stair Strips, single and in pairs to match, Ranging from 3 ft. Wide to 20 ft. in Length.
These Strips Are Extraordinarily Choice Pieces.
WE CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO OUR SANITARY AMERICAN Floor Mattings,
Especially Adapted for Hotels and Summer Residences; Artistic and Very Durable.
SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO,
SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
To-morrow Ev'g, at 8, LA TRAVIATA. Mmes. Sembrich, MM. Campanari and Salignac.
Fri. Ev'g, Feb. 16, at 8, LOHENGRIN. Mmes. Emma Eames and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, and Ed. de Reszke.
Sat. Mat., Feb. 17, at 1:30, DIE MEISTERSINGER. Mmes. Gadsky and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Rooy, Bertram, Friederichs, Bars, and Dippel.
Sat. Ev'g, Feb. 17, at 8, at Popular prices, RIGOLETTO. Mmes. Sembrich and Mantelli; MM. Salignac, Devries, and Scotti.
Sun. Ev'g, Feb. 18, at 8:15, Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes Emma Eames and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck and Campanari, together with Met. Op. House Orchestra. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN.
By Richard Wagner.
FIRST CYCLE.....EVENINGS
Tues. Evg., Feb. 20, at 8:30 precisely—DAS RHEINGOLD. Mmes. Marie Brema, Susan Strong, Pevny, Olitzka, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Dippel, Friederichs, Muhlmann, Pringle, H. Devries; Breuer, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Paur.
Thurs. Evg., Feb. 22, at 7 precisely—DIE WALKUERE. Mmes. Nordica, Schumann-Heink, Olitzka, Pevny, Bauermeister, Van Cauteren, Bouton, Molka-Kellogg, Broadfoot, and Ternina; MM. Van Dyck, Pringle, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Paur.
Tues. Evg., Feb. 27, at 7 precisely—SIEGFRIED. Mmes. Nordica, Suzanne Adams, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Friederichs, Pringle, Breuer, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Paur.
Thurs. Evg., Mar. 1, at 6:45 precisely—GOTTERDAMMERUNG. Mmes. Nordica, Susan Strong, Pevny, Olitzka, Molka-Kellogg, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Friederichs, Muhlmann, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Paur.
The second cycle will be given on the afternoons of March 15, 20, 22, and 27.
Seats on sale for any of the above performances.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. 1 o'clock Next Thurs. Aft. EDW. E. RICE TESTIMONIAL.
Seats on sale. Prices, $2.50 to 50c.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St.....At 8:30. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées Wednesday & Sat. 2:15.
"Its success was an argument for the purity of the drama."—World.
"Play realized highest expectations.—An extraordinary cast."—Journal.
THE AMBASSADOR
CAST INCLUDES MARY MANNERING, HILDA SPONG, ELIZABETH TYREE, RHODA CAMERON, MRS. WALCOT, ETHE